



Australian Bureau of Statistics

JANUARY 2016

6202.0

LABOUR FORCE

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 18 FEB 2016

KEY FIGURES

	Dec 2015	Jan 2016	Dec 15 to Jan 16	Jan 15 to Jan 16
Trend				
Employed persons ('000)	11 890.1	11 909.9	19.8	2.6 %
Unemployed persons ('000)	743.7	739.4	-4.4	-3.9 %
Unemployment rate (%)	5.9	5.8	0.0 pts	-0.4 pts
Participation rate (%)	65.2	65.2	0.0 pts	0.5 pts
Seasonally Adjusted				
Employed persons ('000)	11 902.4	11 894.5	-7.9	2.6 %
Unemployed persons ('000)	731.2	761.4	30.2	-2.8 %
Unemployment rate (%)	5.8	6.0	0.2 pts	-0.3 pts
Participation rate (%)	65.2	65.2	0.0 pts	0.5 pts

KEY POINTS

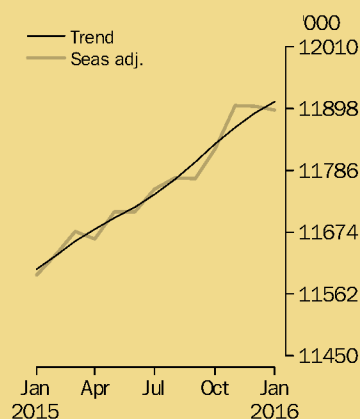
TREND ESTIMATES (MONTHLY CHANGE)

- Employment increased 19,800 to 11,909,900.
- Unemployment decreased 4,400 to 739,400.
- Unemployment rate decreased less than 0.1 pts to 5.8%, based on unrounded estimates.
- Participation rate remained steady at 65.2%.
- Monthly hours worked in all jobs increased 3.6 million hours to 1,652.7 million hours.

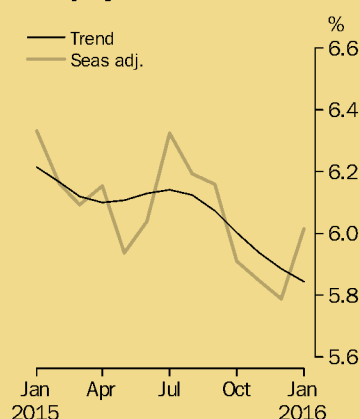
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES (MONTHLY CHANGE)

- Employment decreased 7,900 to 11,894,500. Full-time employment decreased 40,600 to 8,185,800 and part-time employment increased 32,700 to 3,708,700.
- Unemployment increased 30,200 to 761,400. The number of unemployed persons looking for full-time work increased 25,600 to 544,100 and the number of unemployed persons only looking for part-time work increased 4,600 to 217,300.
- Unemployment rate increased 0.2 pts to 6.0%.
- Participation rate remained steady at 65.2%.
- Monthly hours worked in all jobs increased 10.9 million hours to 1,656.0 million hours.

Employed Persons



Unemployment Rate



INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, email client.services@abs.gov.au > or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE

RELEASE DATE

February 2016	17 March 2016
March 2016	14 April 2016
April 2016	19 May 2016
May 2016	16 June 2016
June 2016	14 July 2016
July 2016	18 August 2016

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WHAT'S NEW IN THE LABOUR FORCE

For details regarding the regular update to the seasonal adjustment process, the future dissemination of detailed Labour Force data, a new analysis spreadsheet and the publication of quarterly rebenchmarked data, refer to the "What's new in the Labour Force" on pages 8-9.

ROUNDING

Estimates of changes shown on the front cover and used in the commentary have been calculated using unrounded estimates, and may be different from, but are more accurate than, movement obtained from the rounded estimates. The graphs on the front cover also depict unrounded estimates.

SAMPLING ERROR

The estimates in this publication are based on a sample survey. Published estimates and movements are subject to sampling variability. Standard errors give a measure of sampling variability. The interval bounded by two standard errors is the 95% confidence interval, which provides a way of looking at the variability inherent in estimates. There is a 95% chance that the true value of the estimate lies within that interval.

MOVEMENTS IN SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES BETWEEN DECEMBER 2015 AND JANUARY 2016

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	<u>Monthly change</u>		<u>95% Confidence interval</u>	
Total Employment	-7 900	-66 500	to	50 700
Total Unemployment	30 200	-9 600	to	70 000
Unemployment rate	0.2 pts	-0.2 pts	to	0.6 pts
Participation rate	0.0 pts	-0.4 pts	to	0.4 pts

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David W. Kalisch
Australian Statistician

NATIONAL ESTIMATES

TREND ESTIMATES

Australia's trend estimate of employment increased by 19,800 persons in January 2016, with:

- the number of unemployed persons decreasing by 4,400;
- an unemployment rate of 5.8 per cent, a decrease of less than 0.1 percentage points;
- the participation rate remaining at 65.2 per cent; and
- the employment to population ratio increasing less than 0.1 percentage points to 61.4%.

The trend unemployment rate remained at 6.1 per cent from March 2015 to September 2015, before declining over subsequent months to its current level of 5.8 per cent. The trend employment to population ratio, which expresses the number of employed persons as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over, increased steadily from 60.8 per cent in May 2015 to 61.4 per cent in January 2016.

Over the past 12 months, trend employment increased by 302,500 (or 2.6%), which was above the average year-on-year growth over the last 20 years of 1.8%. Over the past 12 months trend unemployment decreased by 29,800 (or 3.9%), with the trend unemployment rate decreasing from 6.2 per cent to 5.8 per cent. The participation rate (up 0.5 percentage points) and employment to population ratio (up 0.7 percentage points) both increased over this period.

The trend employment increase of 19,800 persons represents a monthly growth rate of 0.17%, which remains slightly above the monthly average over the past 20 years of 0.15%. While trend employment growth has been above the 20 year average since December 2014, the rate of growth in January 2016 was below that seen across the second half of 2015.

The trend series smooth the more volatile seasonally adjusted estimates and provide the best measure of the underlying behaviour of the labour market.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for January 2016 was 6.0 per cent (up 0.2 percentage points) and the labour force participation rate was unchanged at 65.2 per cent.

Seasonally adjusted full-time employment decreased by 40,600 persons to 8,185,800 while part-time employment increased by 32,700 to 3,708,700 persons in January 2016. The decrease in total seasonally adjusted employment of 7,900 persons to 11,894,500 resulted from:

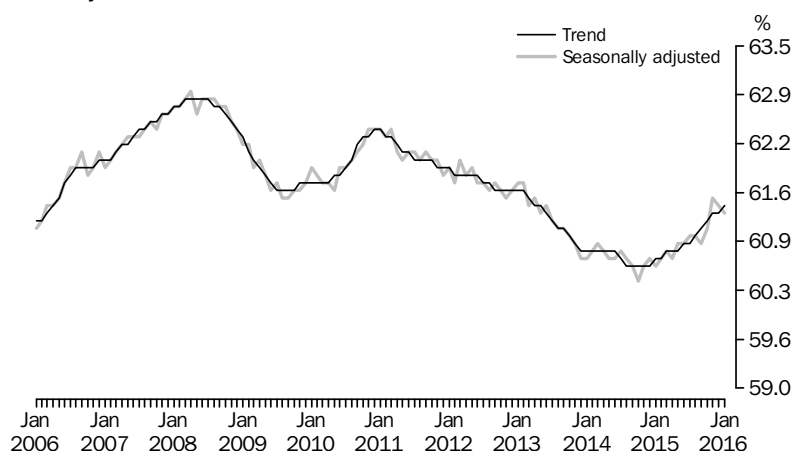
- a decrease in female full-time employment, down 27,600 persons
- a decrease in male full-time employment, down 13,000 persons
- an increase in female part-time employment, up 10,600 persons
- an increase in male part-time employment, up 22,100 persons.

Seasonally adjusted monthly hours worked in all jobs increased 10.9 million hours (0.7%) in January 2016 to 1,656.0 million hours.

The seasonally adjusted employment to population ratio decreased 0.1 percentage points to 61.3% in December 2015.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
ESTIMATES *continued*

EMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO, PERSONS, January 2006 to January 2016



STATE ESTIMATES

Trend employment growth in January 2016 was strongest in absolute terms in New South Wales (up 7,900 persons), but strongest in relative terms in the Australian Capital Territory (up 0.3%). The largest annual growth rates in trend employment were in New South Wales (4.7%) and Queensland (3.1%).

In seasonally adjusted terms, the largest absolute decreases in employment in January 2016 were in New South Wales (down 13,400 persons) and Victoria (down 9,000 persons). The largest absolute increase in seasonally adjusted employment was in Queensland (up 9,600 persons).

The trend unemployment rates decreased slightly in all states and territories, except in Tasmania which increased slightly.

The largest increases in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rates were in Queensland (up 0.5 percentage points), New South Wales (up 0.4 percentage points) and Victoria (up 0.3 percentage points). The largest decrease was in Western Australia (down 0.4 percentage points), with decreases also seen in South Australia and Tasmania (both down 0.3 percentage points).

The trend participation rate decreased slightly in Western Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory, was relatively unchanged in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, and increased slightly in Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the largest increase in the participation rate was in Queensland (up 0.5 percentage points). The largest decrease in the seasonally adjusted participation rate was in Western Australia (down 0.4 percentage points).

Seasonally adjusted estimates are not published for the territories and the ABS recommends using trend estimates to analyse the underlying behaviour of the series.

LABOUR FORCE COMMENTARY JANUARY 2016 *continued*

STATE ESTIMATES *continued*

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, STATES AND TERRITORIES, December 2015
and January 2016

	TREND		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	
	
	<i>December</i>	<i>January</i>	<i>December</i>	<i>January</i>
	%	%	%	%
New South Wales	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.5
Victoria	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.3
Queensland	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.4
South Australia	7.1	6.9	7.1	6.8
Western Australia	6.2	6.2	6.3	5.9
Tasmania	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.5
Northern Territory	4.1	4.0	np	np
Australian Capital Territory	5.0	4.9	np	np
Australia	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.0

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless
otherwise indicated

INSIGHTS FROM THE ORIGINAL DATA

SAMPLE COMPOSITION

The Labour Force Survey sample can be thought of as comprising eight sub-samples (or rotation groups), with each sub-sample remaining in the survey for eight months, and one rotation group "rotating out" each month and being replaced by a new group "rotating in". This sample rotation is important in ensuring that seven-eighths of the sample are common from one month to the next, to ensure that changes in the estimates reflect real changes in the labour market, rather than the sample. In addition, the replacement sample is generally selected from the same geographic areas as the outgoing one, as part of a representative sampling approach.

To understand movements in the original estimates, it is important to consider the contributions from the three components of the sample:

- the matched common sample (survey respondents who responded in both December and January),
- the unmatched common sample (respondents in January but who did not respond in December, or vice versa), and
- the incoming rotation group (who replaced respondents who rotated out in December).

This issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0) includes an additional spreadsheet table titled "*Insights from the original data*", which complements the analysis provided in this section. This spreadsheet table contains information regarding the contribution of each component of the sample to the original level estimates for the current and previous month, and by extension their contribution to movements in original estimates between months. Information shown in the spreadsheet table is the same as provided for employment estimates in the December 2015 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0), and is now presented in a table format and for all labour force statuses (i.e. employed, unemployed and not in the labour force). The data in the spreadsheet table can be replicated by comparing the previous month weighted estimate to the current month weighted estimate, both of which are available in data cube GM1. This spreadsheet table will continue to be provided in the same format with each subsequent issue. For further information regarding the specific calculations contained in the table, refer to the December 2015 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0).

The matched common sample made the largest contribution towards the movement in original terms from December 2015 to January 2016 for both employment and not in the labour force estimates, contributing over 70% of the movement in both cases. The contribution from the three sample components was more even for the unemployment estimates, with the matched common sample contributing over 40%, while the unmatched common sample and the change in rotation groups each contributed just under 30%.

In considering the three components of the sample, it is important to remember that the matched common sample describes the change observed for the same respondents between December and January, while the other two components reflect differences between the aggregate labour force status of different groups of people.

SAMPLE COMPOSITION

continued

While the rotation groups are designed to be representative of the population, the outgoing and incoming rotation groups will almost always have somewhat different characteristics, as a result of the groups representing a sample of different households and people. The design of the survey, including the weighting and estimation processes, ensures that these differences are generally relatively minor and seeks to ensure that differences in characteristics of rotation groups do not affect the representativeness of the survey and its estimates.

In original terms the rotation group which was new to the sample in January 2016 (the incoming rotation group) displayed less tendency towards employment but a stronger tendency towards participation than the group it replaced (the outgoing rotation group in December), with a higher participation rate (63.5% for the incoming group, compared to 62.9% for the outgoing group) and lower employment to population ratio (58.8% for the incoming group, compared to 59.7% for the outgoing group). A decreased employment to population ratio was observed across all survey rotation groups, with an average decrease of 1.6 percentage points seen for the seven common rotation groups. The incoming rotation group in January 2016 further displayed a stronger tendency towards unemployment than the group it replaced, with the unemployment rate for the incoming group 7.3%, compared to a rate of 5.1% for the outgoing group and the average of all rotation groups of 6.5%. An increased unemployment rate was observed across all survey rotation groups, with an average increase of 0.8 percentage points seen for the seven common rotation groups.

In looking ahead to the February 2016 estimates, the outgoing rotation group in January 2016, which will be replaced by a new incoming rotation group in February 2016, had a similar employment to population ratio (60.1% in January) to other rotation groups. In original terms if the incoming group in February 2016 has an employment to population ratio that is equally similar to the average (60.5% for all rotation groups in January 2016), this rotation group change is unlikely to contribute significantly to employment growth. This will be summarised in the February 2016 issue. The outgoing rotation group in January 2016 also had a relatively high unemployment rate (7.2% in January 2016) compared to the other rotation groups (6.5% for all rotation groups in January 2016). If the incoming group in February 2016 has an unemployment rate that is more similar to the average, or is relatively lower than the average, there may be some degree of contribution to the unemployment rate from this rotation group change.

As the gross flows and rotation group data are presented in original terms they are not directly comparable to the seasonally adjusted and trend data discussed elsewhere in the commentary.

WHAT'S NEW IN THE LABOUR FORCE

REGULAR UPDATE OF THE SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT PROCESS

Parameters used in the seasonal adjustment process to account for the following variables:

- the placement of public holidays;
- the placement of school holidays; and
- the start date for data collection in January

were updated in this issue of *Labour Force, Australia*.

The parameters are reviewed at this time each year to ensure that the correct timing of the holidays and start date for collection are reflected in seasonally adjusted and trend data. These parameters are updated separately to the annual seasonal reanalysis because of their importance for January data, however they will also be considered as part of the broader annual seasonal reanalysis of each series scheduled to occur with the February data. The update to the parameters did not result in significant revisions to the seasonally adjusted and trend series.

THE FUTURE DISSEMINATION OF DETAILED LABOUR FORCE DATA

The ABS has released detailed Labour Force Survey data via SuperTable data cubes for a long period of time. This software is not currently supported by the software provider, Space Time Research, and users have expressed interest in plans regarding the future of these data cubes. The ABS will engage with key users of Labour Force data in 2016 on the most appropriate future dissemination product options and transitional arrangements, and provide periodic updates from this process.

NEW SPREADSHEET "INSIGHTS FROM THE ORIGINAL DATA" NOW AVAILABLE

As highlighted in the "Insights from the original data" section of this publication, this issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0) includes an additional spreadsheet table titled "*Insights from the original data*", which complements the analysis provided in the main commentary. This spreadsheet table contains information regarding the contribution of each component of the sample to original level estimates for the current and previous month, and by extension their contribution to movements in original estimates between months. Information shown in the spreadsheet table is the same as previously provided for employment estimates in the December 2015 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0), and is now presented in a table format and for all labour force statuses (i.e. employed, unemployed and not in the labour force). The data in the spreadsheet table can be replicated using the previous month weighted estimate and comparing it to the current month weighted estimate, both of which are available in data cube GM1. This spreadsheet table will continue to be provided in the same format with each additional issue. For further information regarding the specific calculations contained in the table, refer to the December 2015 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0).

PUBLICATION OF QUARTERLY REBENCHMARKED DATA

From the August 2015 issue the ABS commenced quarterly updating (rebenchmarking) Labour Force population benchmarks with the latest available Estimated Resident Population series. To enable users to assess the impact of the rebenchmarking, the ABS now publishes rebenchmarked Labour Force estimates one week prior to each quarterly (February, May, August and November) release of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0). The rebenchmarked estimates include time series up to the month before the quarterly month.

PUBLICATION OF
QUARTERLY
REBENCHMARKED DATA
continued

The rebenchmarked estimates are published under *Labour Force, Australia - Rebenchmarked Estimates* (cat. no. 6202.0.55.003) and include all spreadsheets and one data cube currently released as part of Labour Force, Australia. The February 2016 issue of the rebenchmarked estimates will be released on 10 March 2016. As the purpose of this release is to enable the effect of revised population benchmarks to be analysed, a media release is not usually provided. Rebenchmarked estimates relating to data published in both *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) and *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003) will continue to be published along with the current month estimates one week after each quarterly release of *Labour Force, Australia*.

When each quarterly release of *Labour Force, Australia* is published seasonally adjusted and trend rebenchmarked estimates will be subject to further revision as a result of concurrent seasonal adjustment utilising the additional observation.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER), Australia: Trend

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED			LABOUR FORCE	
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Employment to population ratio	Looked for full-time work	Total	Unemployment rate	Total	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	%	'000	%
	PERSONS								
January 2013	8 022.1	3 406.0	11 428.0	61.6	472.9	656.3	5.4	12 084.3	65.1
January 2014	7 946.8	3 514.5	11 461.3	60.8	527.0	715.3	5.9	12 176.6	64.6
2015									
January	8 041.1	3 566.3	11 607.4	60.7	543.3	769.1	6.2	12 376.5	64.7
February	8 057.2	3 575.8	11 633.0	60.7	539.6	764.3	6.2	12 397.3	64.7
March	8 071.9	3 585.7	11 657.6	60.8	535.6	759.8	6.1	12 417.4	64.7
April	8 084.5	3 595.3	11 679.9	60.8	534.3	758.6	6.1	12 438.5	64.8
May	8 094.6	3 604.7	11 699.4	60.8	536.8	761.0	6.1	12 460.4	64.8
June	8 103.7	3 615.5	11 719.1	60.9	542.0	765.3	6.1	12 484.4	64.9
July	8 115.2	3 626.8	11 742.1	60.9	546.2	768.2	6.1	12 510.3	64.9
August	8 130.4	3 639.0	11 769.5	61.0	547.0	767.7	6.1	12 537.1	65.0
September	8 149.0	3 652.0	11 801.0	61.1	543.9	762.8	6.1	12 563.8	65.0
October	8 167.7	3 665.4	11 833.1	61.2	538.1	755.7	6.0	12 588.8	65.1
November	8 185.0	3 678.5	11 863.5	61.3	532.2	748.9	5.9	12 612.3	65.1
December	8 199.7	3 690.4	11 890.1	61.3	527.6	743.7	5.9	12 633.8	65.2
2016									
January	8 210.9	3 699.0	11 909.9	61.4	524.4	739.4	5.8	12 649.2	65.2
MALES									
January 2013	5 182.7	1 016.9	6 199.5	67.8	283.5	356.4	5.4	6 555.9	71.7
January 2014	5 121.7	1 076.7	6 198.4	66.7	312.8	385.8	5.9	6 584.2	70.9
2015									
January	5 194.4	1 086.9	6 281.3	66.6	328.4	415.9	6.2	6 697.2	71.0
February	5 201.6	1 092.6	6 294.1	66.7	326.4	414.7	6.2	6 708.9	71.1
March	5 205.6	1 099.6	6 305.1	66.7	323.2	412.2	6.1	6 717.3	71.1
April	5 206.8	1 107.0	6 313.8	66.7	320.6	410.2	6.1	6 724.1	71.1
May	5 207.2	1 113.5	6 320.7	66.7	320.0	409.8	6.1	6 730.5	71.1
June	5 208.7	1 118.4	6 327.1	66.7	321.1	410.6	6.1	6 737.8	71.0
July	5 212.5	1 121.7	6 334.2	66.7	322.0	411.0	6.1	6 745.2	71.0
August	5 219.0	1 124.5	6 343.5	66.7	321.5	410.1	6.1	6 753.6	71.0
September	5 227.5	1 127.7	6 355.2	66.8	319.4	407.4	6.0	6 762.5	71.1
October	5 234.9	1 131.9	6 366.8	66.8	316.1	403.7	6.0	6 770.6	71.0
November	5 241.2	1 136.8	6 378.0	66.8	312.7	400.1	5.9	6 778.1	71.0
December	5 246.4	1 142.0	6 388.4	66.9	310.1	397.3	5.9	6 785.7	71.0
2016									
January	5 250.1	1 146.1	6 396.2	66.9	308.4	395.3	5.8	6 791.6	71.0
FEMALES									
January 2013	2 839.4	2 389.1	5 228.5	55.6	189.4	299.9	5.4	5 528.3	58.8
January 2014	2 825.1	2 437.8	5 262.9	55.0	214.2	329.5	5.9	5 592.4	58.4
2015									
January	2 846.7	2 479.4	5 326.1	54.9	214.9	353.2	6.2	5 679.3	58.5
February	2 855.6	2 483.3	5 338.9	54.9	213.2	349.6	6.1	5 688.5	58.5
March	2 866.4	2 486.1	5 352.5	55.0	212.4	347.6	6.1	5 700.1	58.6
April	2 877.7	2 488.3	5 366.0	55.1	213.7	348.4	6.1	5 714.4	58.6
May	2 887.4	2 491.3	5 378.7	55.1	216.8	351.2	6.1	5 729.9	58.7
June	2 894.9	2 497.1	5 392.0	55.2	220.9	354.6	6.2	5 746.6	58.8
July	2 902.8	2 505.1	5 407.8	55.3	224.2	357.2	6.2	5 765.1	59.0
August	2 911.5	2 514.5	5 426.0	55.4	225.5	357.6	6.2	5 783.5	59.1
September	2 921.5	2 524.3	5 445.8	55.6	224.5	355.4	6.1	5 801.3	59.2
October	2 932.7	2 533.5	5 466.3	55.7	222.0	352.0	6.1	5 818.2	59.3
November	2 943.8	2 541.7	5 485.5	55.8	219.5	348.7	6.0	5 834.2	59.4
December	2 953.3	2 548.4	5 501.7	55.9	217.5	346.4	5.9	5 848.1	59.5
2016									
January	2 960.7	2 552.9	5 513.6	56.0	216.0	344.0	5.9	5 857.7	59.5

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER), Australia: **Seasonally adjusted**

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED			LABOUR FORCE	
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Employment to population ratio	Looked for full-time work	Total	Unemployment rate	Total	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	%	'000	%
PERSONS									
January 2013	8 044.5	3 395.1	11 439.5	61.7	467.1	653.8	5.4	12 093.3	65.2
January 2014	7 935.7	3 511.0	11 446.7	60.7	544.7	723.4	5.9	12 170.2	64.5
2015									
January	8 028.0	3 568.2	11 596.2	60.6	543.3	783.7	6.3	12 379.9	64.7
February	8 060.9	3 575.6	11 636.5	60.7	542.2	763.9	6.2	12 400.4	64.7
March	8 096.6	3 579.0	11 675.6	60.8	539.3	757.4	6.1	12 433.0	64.8
April	8 069.9	3 592.4	11 662.3	60.7	537.7	764.8	6.2	12 427.1	64.7
May	8 087.8	3 622.5	11 710.3	60.9	510.7	739.2	5.9	12 449.5	64.8
June	8 108.7	3 602.5	11 711.3	60.9	537.9	752.7	6.0	12 463.9	64.8
July	8 121.4	3 629.7	11 751.1	61.0	561.1	793.2	6.3	12 544.3	65.1
August	8 134.4	3 637.5	11 771.9	61.0	559.1	777.1	6.2	12 549.0	65.0
September	8 123.1	3 647.2	11 770.4	60.9	556.1	772.3	6.2	12 542.7	64.9
October	8 159.4	3 665.3	11 824.7	61.1	527.2	742.8	5.9	12 567.6	65.0
November	8 209.4	3 693.8	11 903.2	61.5	518.1	739.1	5.8	12 642.3	65.3
December	8 226.4	3 676.0	11 902.4	61.4	518.4	731.2	5.8	12 633.6	65.2
2016									
January	8 185.8	3 708.7	11 894.5	61.3	544.1	761.4	6.0	12 655.9	65.2
MALES									
January 2013	5 193.8	1 009.9	6 203.7	67.8	279.0	355.0	5.4	6 558.7	71.7
January 2014	5 118.9	1 065.5	6 184.5	66.6	316.3	385.2	5.9	6 569.7	70.7
2015									
January	5 177.4	1 087.4	6 264.8	66.5	328.1	424.8	6.4	6 689.6	71.0
February	5 205.5	1 093.0	6 298.5	66.7	328.0	414.7	6.2	6 713.2	71.1
March	5 237.1	1 093.5	6 330.7	67.0	324.1	409.5	6.1	6 740.2	71.3
April	5 186.2	1 117.8	6 304.0	66.6	321.7	414.7	6.2	6 718.7	71.0
May	5 203.0	1 114.7	6 317.7	66.7	311.2	403.0	6.0	6 720.6	71.0
June	5 208.0	1 108.4	6 316.4	66.6	318.7	405.9	6.0	6 722.3	70.9
July	5 213.2	1 128.8	6 342.0	66.8	323.3	412.5	6.1	6 754.5	71.1
August	5 223.4	1 128.5	6 351.9	66.8	325.3	413.1	6.1	6 765.1	71.2
September	5 214.7	1 126.5	6 341.1	66.6	333.4	422.0	6.2	6 763.2	71.1
October	5 244.6	1 120.9	6 365.5	66.8	311.8	400.3	5.9	6 765.7	71.0
November	5 240.8	1 143.7	6 384.5	66.9	300.1	387.9	5.7	6 772.4	71.0
December	5 255.2	1 135.7	6 390.9	66.9	305.1	389.0	5.7	6 779.8	71.0
2016									
January	5 242.2	1 157.8	6 399.9	66.9	319.8	409.0	6.0	6 808.9	71.2
FEMALES									
January 2013	2 850.6	2 385.2	5 235.8	55.7	188.1	298.8	5.4	5 534.7	58.8
January 2014	2 816.7	2 445.5	5 262.2	55.0	228.3	338.2	6.0	5 600.5	58.5
2015									
January	2 850.6	2 480.8	5 331.4	54.9	215.2	358.9	6.3	5 690.3	58.6
February	2 855.4	2 482.6	5 338.0	54.9	214.2	349.2	6.1	5 687.2	58.5
March	2 859.5	2 485.5	5 344.9	54.9	215.2	347.9	6.1	5 692.8	58.5
April	2 883.7	2 474.6	5 358.3	55.0	216.0	350.1	6.1	5 708.5	58.6
May	2 884.8	2 507.9	5 392.6	55.3	199.5	336.3	5.9	5 728.9	58.7
June	2 900.7	2 494.1	5 394.8	55.3	219.2	346.8	6.0	5 741.7	58.8
July	2 908.2	2 500.9	5 409.1	55.3	237.8	380.7	6.6	5 789.8	59.2
August	2 911.0	2 509.0	5 420.0	55.4	233.8	364.0	6.3	5 784.0	59.1
September	2 908.5	2 520.7	5 429.2	55.4	222.7	350.3	6.1	5 779.5	59.0
October	2 914.8	2 544.4	5 459.2	55.6	215.4	342.6	5.9	5 801.8	59.1
November	2 968.6	2 550.1	5 518.7	56.2	217.9	351.2	6.0	5 869.9	59.8
December	2 971.2	2 540.3	5 511.6	56.0	213.3	342.2	5.8	5 853.8	59.5
2016									
January	2 943.6	2 550.9	5 494.6	55.8	224.3	352.4	6.0	5 847.0	59.4

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER), Australia: **Original**

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED			LABOUR FORCE			
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Employment to population ratio	Looked for full-time work	Total	Unemployment rate	Total	Participation rate	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	'000
PERSONS											
January 2013	7 998.3	3 302.6	11 301.0	60.9	508.2	695.7	5.8	11 996.7	64.7	6 558.3	18 555.0
January 2014	7 924.9	3 391.9	11 316.8	60.0	590.8	770.8	6.4	12 087.6	64.1	6 766.9	18 854.5
2015											
January	8 001.1	3 453.3	11 454.5	59.9	592.8	835.6	6.8	12 290.1	64.2	6 843.5	19 133.6
February	8 147.9	3 562.3	11 710.2	61.1	581.9	836.3	6.7	12 546.5	65.5	6 615.0	19 161.5
March	8 071.7	3 612.9	11 684.6	60.9	557.3	807.9	6.5	12 492.5	65.1	6 697.0	19 189.5
April	8 050.9	3 643.4	11 694.3	60.9	532.0	764.1	6.1	12 458.5	64.9	6 749.5	19 208.0
May	8 102.9	3 661.3	11 764.2	61.2	504.0	729.7	5.8	12 493.9	65.0	6 732.5	19 226.4
June	8 078.5	3 656.6	11 735.1	61.0	532.5	729.2	5.8	12 464.3	64.8	6 780.6	19 244.9
July	8 141.8	3 602.0	11 743.8	60.9	556.6	770.0	6.2	12 513.8	64.9	6 755.9	19 269.7
August	8 047.1	3 639.2	11 686.3	60.6	541.4	760.6	6.1	12 446.9	64.5	6 847.7	19 294.6
September	8 104.2	3 652.8	11 756.9	60.9	536.9	752.9	6.0	12 509.8	64.8	6 809.7	19 319.4
October	8 137.9	3 711.6	11 849.5	61.3	507.9	714.7	5.7	12 564.2	65.0	6 777.5	19 341.7
November	8 215.9	3 703.2	11 919.1	61.6	487.4	689.0	5.5	12 608.1	65.1	6 756.0	19 364.1
December	8 341.3	3 666.3	12 007.5	61.9	497.9	703.4	5.5	12 710.9	65.6	6 675.5	19 386.4
2016											
January	8 147.3	3 595.0	11 742.3	60.5	593.7	814.6	6.5	12 556.9	64.7	6 859.8	19 416.7
MALES											
January 2013	5 175.7	977.2	6 152.9	67.3	303.1	383.5	5.9	6 536.4	71.5	2 610.7	9 147.0
January 2014	5 113.4	1 029.9	6 143.3	66.2	343.5	416.3	6.3	6 559.7	70.6	2 726.8	9 286.5
2015											
January	5 164.1	1 050.9	6 215.0	65.9	357.5	460.0	6.9	6 675.1	70.8	2 750.8	9 425.9
February	5 257.6	1 083.5	6 341.1	67.2	347.4	445.2	6.6	6 786.3	71.9	2 653.5	9 439.8
March	5 229.5	1 102.7	6 332.2	67.0	332.7	428.0	6.3	6 760.2	71.5	2 693.5	9 453.7
April	5 184.3	1 142.4	6 326.7	66.9	315.0	407.3	6.0	6 734.0	71.2	2 728.8	9 462.9
May	5 207.9	1 142.4	6 350.3	67.0	301.7	389.6	5.8	6 739.9	71.2	2 732.1	9 472.1
June	5 183.0	1 141.4	6 324.5	66.7	314.6	393.3	5.9	6 717.8	70.9	2 763.5	9 481.3
July	5 219.8	1 113.5	6 333.2	66.7	322.8	405.4	6.0	6 738.7	71.0	2 755.1	9 493.8
August	5 176.5	1 109.8	6 286.3	66.1	335.9	417.7	6.2	6 704.0	70.5	2 802.3	9 506.3
September	5 191.1	1 131.8	6 322.9	66.4	323.7	415.7	6.2	6 738.7	70.8	2 780.2	9 518.8
October	5 233.7	1 135.7	6 369.3	66.8	305.9	390.4	5.8	6 759.7	70.9	2 770.0	9 529.8
November	5 252.1	1 134.0	6 386.1	66.9	286.5	366.8	5.4	6 752.8	70.8	2 787.8	9 540.7
December	5 328.4	1 119.2	6 447.6	67.5	289.2	376.0	5.5	6 823.6	71.4	2 728.0	9 551.6
2016											
January	5 222.0	1 119.0	6 341.0	66.3	349.7	445.0	6.6	6 786.0	70.9	2 780.7	9 566.8
FEMALES											
January 2013	2 822.6	2 325.5	5 148.1	54.7	205.1	312.2	5.7	5 460.3	58.0	3 947.7	9 408.0
January 2014	2 811.5	2 362.0	5 173.5	54.1	247.3	354.4	6.4	5 527.9	57.8	4 040.1	9 568.0
2015											
January	2 837.0	2 402.4	5 239.4	54.0	235.2	375.5	6.7	5 615.0	57.8	4 092.7	9 707.7
February	2 890.3	2 478.8	5 369.1	55.2	234.4	391.1	6.8	5 760.2	59.3	3 961.6	9 721.7
March	2 842.2	2 510.2	5 352.4	55.0	224.5	379.9	6.6	5 732.3	58.9	4 003.5	9 735.8
April	2 866.6	2 501.0	5 367.6	55.1	217.0	356.8	6.2	5 724.4	58.7	4 020.6	9 745.1
May	2 894.9	2 518.9	5 413.9	55.5	202.3	340.1	5.9	5 753.9	59.0	4 000.4	9 754.3
June	2 895.4	2 515.2	5 410.6	55.4	218.0	335.9	5.8	5 746.5	58.9	4 017.1	9 763.6
July	2 922.0	2 488.5	5 410.6	55.3	233.8	364.6	6.3	5 775.2	59.1	4 000.8	9 775.9
August	2 870.6	2 529.4	5 400.0	55.2	205.6	342.9	6.0	5 742.9	58.7	4 045.4	9 788.3
September	2 913.1	2 520.9	5 434.0	55.4	213.2	337.1	5.8	5 771.1	58.9	4 029.5	9 800.6
October	2 904.3	2 575.9	5 480.2	55.9	202.0	324.3	5.6	5 804.5	59.2	4 007.5	9 812.0
November	2 963.9	2 569.2	5 533.0	56.3	200.9	322.2	5.5	5 855.3	59.6	3 968.1	9 823.4
December	3 012.9	2 547.0	5 559.9	56.5	208.7	327.4	5.6	5 887.3	59.9	3 947.4	9 834.8
2016											
January	2 925.3	2 475.9	5 401.3	54.8	244.0	369.6	6.4	5 770.8	58.6	4 079.1	9 849.9

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS & OVER), States & Territories—January 2016

EMPLOYED		Employment to population ratio	UNEMPLOYED		LABOUR FORCE	
Full-time	Total		Total	Unemployment rate	Labour force	Participation rate
'000	'000		'000	%	'000	%

TREND

New South Wales	2 673.4	3 800.5	61.0	210.4	5.2	4 010.9	64.4
Victoria	1 997.5	2 972.9	60.7	191.7	6.1	3 164.6	64.6
Queensland	1 658.2	2 386.6	62.0	154.4	6.1	2 541.0	66.0
South Australia	524.7	809.9	57.7	60.4	6.9	870.3	62.1
Western Australia	936.4	1 354.8	64.3	89.1	6.2	1 443.9	68.6
Tasmania	153.5	238.6	56.4	16.9	6.6	255.5	60.4
Northern Territory	107.5	132.8	71.4	5.6	4.0	138.3	74.3
Australian Capital Territory	155.3	212.3	67.5	10.9	4.9	223.2	71.0
Australia	8 210.9	11 909.9	61.4	739.4	5.8	12 649.2	65.2

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

New South Wales	2 641.3	3 786.9	60.8	220.9	5.5	4 007.8	64.3
Victoria	1 993.8	2 961.5	60.4	197.7	6.3	3 159.3	64.5
Queensland	1 658.6	2 390.1	62.1	163.2	6.4	2 553.3	66.3
South Australia	525.9	810.3	57.7	59.1	6.8	869.3	62.0
Western Australia	935.0	1 355.9	64.3	84.7	5.9	1 440.6	68.4
Tasmania	153.4	238.5	56.3	16.6	6.5	255.1	60.2
Australia	8 185.8	11 894.5	61.3	761.4	6.0	12 655.9	65.2

ORIGINAL

New South Wales	2 630.0	3 737.9	60.0	237.6	6.0	3 975.5	63.8
Victoria	1 988.5	2 930.6	59.8	216.9	6.9	3 147.6	64.2
Queensland	1 647.2	2 353.4	61.1	174.3	6.9	2 527.7	65.6
South Australia	523.1	797.4	56.8	62.1	7.2	859.5	61.3
Western Australia	937.3	1 343.9	63.8	88.3	6.2	1 432.2	68.0
Tasmania	155.4	236.7	55.9	17.8	7.0	254.5	60.1
Northern Territory	108.2	131.0	70.4	6.1	4.5	137.1	73.7
Australian Capital Territory	157.5	211.4	67.2	11.4	5.1	222.8	70.8
Australia	8 147.3	11 742.3	60.5	814.6	6.5	12 556.9	64.7

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	'000
PERSONS											
January 2013	2 539.1	2 537.8	3 586.0	3 590.1	196.1	191.4	5.2	5.1	63.5	63.5	5 958.3
January 2014	2 492.3	2 484.2	3 591.0	3 592.2	214.8	216.0	5.6	5.7	62.9	63.0	6 045.7
2015											
January	2 531.2	2 517.1	3 630.2	3 618.1	235.7	240.1	6.1	6.2	63.0	62.9	6 137.4
February	2 540.9	2 550.6	3 638.4	3 630.1	235.1	240.0	6.1	6.2	63.0	63.0	6 146.6
March	2 554.3	2 562.8	3 650.9	3 656.2	233.3	230.5	6.0	5.9	63.1	63.1	6 155.9
April	2 569.9	2 554.4	3 667.0	3 668.2	231.7	231.9	5.9	5.9	63.3	63.3	6 161.5
May	2 585.8	2 580.5	3 684.3	3 685.8	231.1	225.0	5.9	5.8	63.5	63.4	6 167.1
June	2 601.2	2 612.7	3 701.3	3 698.4	231.2	227.6	5.9	5.8	63.7	63.6	6 172.7
July	2 617.1	2 628.1	3 718.3	3 725.9	230.7	234.2	5.8	5.9	63.9	64.1	6 180.7
August	2 632.4	2 632.5	3 734.9	3 737.4	228.9	235.9	5.8	5.9	64.0	64.2	6 188.6
September	2 645.9	2 618.1	3 751.4	3 738.4	225.2	229.4	5.7	5.8	64.2	64.0	6 196.6
October	2 656.6	2 663.4	3 767.1	3 758.2	220.7	219.0	5.5	5.5	64.3	64.1	6 204.7
November	2 665.0	2 686.6	3 781.0	3 805.1	216.4	208.1	5.4	5.2	64.3	64.6	6 212.8
December	2 670.6	2 689.4	3 792.6	3 800.3	213.0	206.4	5.3	5.2	64.4	64.4	6 220.8
2016											
January	2 673.4	2 641.3	3 800.5	3 786.9	210.4	220.9	5.2	5.5	64.4	64.3	6 230.9
MALES											
January 2013	1 626.9	1 625.4	1 950.2	1 952.4	107.8	104.3	5.2	5.1	70.3	70.3	2 926.2
January 2014	1 583.6	1 587.9	1 940.5	1 935.1	113.0	113.7	5.5	5.5	69.2	69.1	2 966.6
2015											
January	1 632.1	1 614.7	1 968.5	1 958.0	126.5	132.4	6.0	6.3	69.5	69.4	3 012.8
February	1 633.7	1 637.4	1 973.5	1 964.9	125.8	127.3	6.0	6.1	69.6	69.3	3 017.5
March	1 636.9	1 646.6	1 980.7	1 984.0	123.2	123.6	5.9	5.9	69.6	69.7	3 022.2
April	1 641.4	1 629.6	1 988.9	1 993.5	120.0	119.6	5.7	5.7	69.7	69.9	3 025.0
May	1 646.4	1 645.0	1 996.8	2 000.1	117.4	113.6	5.6	5.4	69.8	69.8	3 027.8
June	1 651.5	1 655.9	2 003.3	2 002.4	115.9	113.4	5.5	5.4	69.9	69.8	3 030.7
July	1 656.6	1 663.6	2 008.2	2 007.6	115.1	114.7	5.4	5.4	70.0	69.9	3 034.8
August	1 661.2	1 665.3	2 011.9	2 015.7	114.4	117.9	5.4	5.5	70.0	70.2	3 038.9
September	1 665.3	1 640.0	2 015.7	2 006.9	113.3	116.7	5.3	5.5	70.0	69.8	3 043.0
October	1 668.1	1 682.2	2 019.7	2 021.2	111.7	113.3	5.2	5.3	69.9	70.1	3 047.0
November	1 670.0	1 678.8	2 023.5	2 029.7	109.9	102.5	5.2	4.8	69.9	69.9	3 051.0
December	1 670.9	1 674.7	2 026.7	2 026.2	108.4	108.0	5.1	5.1	69.9	69.9	3 055.0
2016											
January	1 670.8	1 658.3	2 029.0	2 027.3	107.2	110.3	5.0	5.2	69.9	69.9	3 060.2
FEMALES											
January 2013	912.2	912.5	1 635.8	1 637.7	88.3	87.1	5.1	5.0	56.9	56.9	3 032.1
January 2014	908.7	896.2	1 650.5	1 657.1	101.8	102.3	5.8	5.8	56.9	57.1	3 079.1
2015											
January	899.2	902.3	1 661.6	1 660.1	109.2	107.7	6.2	6.1	56.7	56.6	3 124.6
February	907.2	913.2	1 664.9	1 665.2	109.3	112.7	6.2	6.3	56.7	56.8	3 129.2
March	917.4	916.2	1 670.3	1 672.2	110.1	106.9	6.2	6.0	56.8	56.8	3 133.8
April	928.6	924.8	1 678.0	1 674.7	111.7	112.3	6.2	6.3	57.1	57.0	3 136.5
May	939.4	935.5	1 687.5	1 685.7	113.6	111.4	6.3	6.2	57.4	57.2	3 139.3
June	949.7	956.8	1 698.0	1 696.1	115.3	114.2	6.4	6.3	57.7	57.6	3 142.0
July	960.5	964.5	1 710.0	1 718.3	115.7	119.6	6.3	6.5	58.0	58.4	3 145.9
August	971.2	967.3	1 723.0	1 721.7	114.4	118.0	6.2	6.4	58.3	58.4	3 149.7
September	980.6	978.1	1 735.7	1 731.5	111.9	112.7	6.1	6.1	58.6	58.5	3 153.6
October	988.5	981.2	1 747.3	1 737.0	109.0	105.8	5.9	5.7	58.8	58.4	3 157.7
November	995.0	1 007.8	1 757.5	1 775.3	106.5	105.6	5.7	5.6	59.0	59.5	3 161.8
December	999.7	1 014.7	1 765.9	1 774.1	104.6	98.5	5.6	5.3	59.1	59.1	3 165.8
2016											
January	1 002.6	983.0	1 771.5	1 759.6	103.3	110.6	5.5	5.9	59.2	59.0	3 170.8

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER)—Victoria

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	'000
PERSONS											
January 2013	1 943.2	1 945.7	2 837.5	2 825.3	171.2	179.1	5.7	6.0	64.8	64.7	4 641.8
January 2014	1 942.0	1 941.6	2 853.6	2 861.1	192.3	192.8	6.3	6.3	64.4	64.6	4 726.6
2015											
January	1 965.5	1 963.9	2 927.7	2 926.8	198.1	202.1	6.3	6.5	65.0	65.0	4 811.4
February	1 967.2	1 968.5	2 937.9	2 941.0	194.3	186.4	6.2	6.0	65.0	64.9	4 820.3
March	1 968.0	1 975.3	2 944.6	2 950.7	191.7	193.9	6.1	6.2	65.0	65.1	4 829.2
April	1 967.4	1 966.9	2 947.1	2 944.0	190.9	193.0	6.1	6.2	64.9	64.9	4 835.2
May	1 965.9	1 960.1	2 946.3	2 947.9	191.4	187.4	6.1	6.0	64.8	64.8	4 841.1
June	1 964.1	1 957.9	2 945.1	2 942.1	192.1	188.1	6.1	6.0	64.7	64.6	4 847.1
July	1 963.8	1 980.2	2 946.2	2 950.2	192.3	202.3	6.1	6.4	64.6	64.9	4 854.7
August	1 966.3	1 961.2	2 949.8	2 943.8	191.8	190.0	6.1	6.1	64.6	64.5	4 862.2
September	1 971.5	1 960.2	2 955.6	2 941.7	191.1	197.3	6.1	6.3	64.6	64.5	4 869.8
October	1 978.2	1 974.4	2 961.7	2 967.9	190.6	176.3	6.0	5.6	64.6	64.5	4 876.6
November	1 985.4	1 989.3	2 966.9	2 984.5	190.7	196.1	6.0	6.2	64.7	65.1	4 883.4
December	1 992.2	2 006.1	2 970.7	2 970.5	191.2	188.9	6.0	6.0	64.7	64.6	4 890.2
2016											
January	1 997.5	1 993.8	2 972.9	2 961.5	191.7	197.7	6.1	6.3	64.6	64.5	4 899.7
MALES											
January 2013	1 264.1	1 266.0	1 533.0	1 527.6	89.5	98.5	5.5	6.1	71.3	71.5	2 274.7
January 2014	1 259.3	1 256.2	1 533.7	1 536.5	101.6	102.5	6.2	6.3	70.6	70.8	2 314.6
2015											
January	1 275.6	1 277.9	1 580.4	1 580.2	106.1	109.0	6.3	6.5	71.5	71.7	2 357.0
February	1 280.5	1 282.2	1 587.0	1 590.3	103.6	101.0	6.1	6.0	71.6	71.6	2 361.4
March	1 284.1	1 288.4	1 592.2	1 602.2	100.7	101.2	5.9	5.9	71.6	72.0	2 365.8
April	1 286.0	1 283.3	1 595.2	1 588.3	98.1	101.0	5.8	6.0	71.5	71.3	2 368.7
May	1 286.7	1 283.6	1 596.2	1 594.8	96.0	94.7	5.7	5.6	71.3	71.2	2 371.7
June	1 286.6	1 283.4	1 596.2	1 594.4	94.9	93.0	5.6	5.5	71.2	71.1	2 374.6
July	1 287.1	1 298.3	1 596.3	1 602.7	95.0	94.0	5.6	5.5	71.1	71.3	2 378.5
August	1 288.6	1 286.2	1 597.6	1 598.0	96.0	91.9	5.7	5.4	71.1	70.9	2 382.3
September	1 291.1	1 281.2	1 600.0	1 589.2	97.5	106.7	5.7	6.3	71.1	71.1	2 386.1
October	1 294.1	1 294.8	1 602.8	1 605.5	99.0	93.5	5.8	5.5	71.2	71.1	2 389.5
November	1 297.1	1 297.5	1 605.7	1 607.0	100.1	103.8	5.9	6.1	71.3	71.5	2 392.9
December	1 299.9	1 312.3	1 608.5	1 614.9	101.0	97.9	5.9	5.7	71.3	71.5	2 396.3
2016											
January	1 301.7	1 294.9	1 610.6	1 607.8	101.5	102.5	5.9	6.0	71.4	71.2	2 401.0
FEMALES											
January 2013	679.1	679.7	1 304.5	1 297.7	81.7	80.6	5.9	5.9	58.6	58.2	2 367.1
January 2014	682.7	685.4	1 319.8	1 324.6	90.7	90.3	6.4	6.4	58.5	58.7	2 412.0
2015											
January	689.9	686.0	1 347.3	1 346.6	92.1	93.1	6.4	6.5	58.6	58.7	2 454.4
February	686.7	686.3	1 350.9	1 350.7	90.7	85.4	6.3	5.9	58.6	58.4	2 458.9
March	683.9	686.9	1 352.4	1 348.6	91.0	92.7	6.3	6.4	58.6	58.5	2 463.4
April	681.4	683.6	1 351.9	1 355.7	92.9	92.0	6.4	6.4	58.6	58.7	2 466.4
May	679.2	676.4	1 350.0	1 353.1	95.4	92.7	6.6	6.4	58.5	58.5	2 469.4
June	677.5	674.6	1 348.9	1 347.7	97.1	95.0	6.7	6.6	58.5	58.4	2 472.5
July	676.7	681.9	1 349.8	1 347.5	97.3	108.3	6.7	7.4	58.4	58.8	2 476.2
August	677.6	674.9	1 352.2	1 345.9	95.8	98.0	6.6	6.8	58.4	58.2	2 479.9
September	680.4	679.0	1 355.6	1 352.5	93.6	90.7	6.5	6.3	58.4	58.1	2 483.7
October	684.2	679.6	1 358.9	1 362.5	91.6	82.9	6.3	5.7	58.3	58.1	2 487.1
November	688.3	691.9	1 361.2	1 377.5	90.5	92.2	6.2	6.3	58.3	59.0	2 490.5
December	692.4	693.8	1 362.2	1 355.7	90.3	91.1	6.2	6.3	58.2	58.0	2 494.0
2016											
January	695.8	699.0	1 362.3	1 353.8	90.1	95.3	6.2	6.6	58.2	58.0	2 498.7

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER)—Queensland

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	'000
PERSONS											
January 2013	1 637.4	1 653.0	2 290.9	2 309.9	142.1	136.5	5.8	5.6	66.1	66.4	3 682.5
January 2014	1 623.3	1 621.1	2 311.8	2 290.4	148.0	149.6	6.0	6.1	65.7	65.2	3 743.7
2015											
January	1 629.9	1 623.9	2 314.9	2 314.6	162.7	159.3	6.6	6.4	65.2	65.1	3 797.6
February	1 637.2	1 634.5	2 319.2	2 326.5	161.8	163.6	6.5	6.6	65.3	65.5	3 802.3
March	1 643.2	1 639.4	2 323.5	2 314.5	160.9	162.3	6.5	6.6	65.3	65.1	3 807.0
April	1 646.8	1 649.7	2 327.3	2 321.8	160.2	165.4	6.4	6.7	65.3	65.3	3 810.8
May	1 647.6	1 658.5	2 331.3	2 340.5	159.7	157.4	6.4	6.3	65.3	65.5	3 814.6
June	1 646.1	1 653.1	2 336.1	2 339.6	158.9	151.5	6.4	6.1	65.3	65.2	3 818.4
July	1 643.8	1 629.8	2 341.8	2 336.1	157.7	160.5	6.3	6.4	65.4	65.3	3 823.6
August	1 642.0	1 639.1	2 348.2	2 347.3	156.6	160.4	6.3	6.4	65.4	65.5	3 828.7
September	1 642.7	1 642.9	2 355.5	2 352.8	155.7	156.8	6.2	6.2	65.5	65.5	3 833.8
October	1 645.7	1 642.9	2 363.6	2 365.5	155.0	155.2	6.2	6.2	65.6	65.7	3 837.9
November	1 649.9	1 653.9	2 372.0	2 372.9	154.5	149.6	6.1	5.9	65.8	65.7	3 841.9
December	1 654.0	1 655.9	2 379.8	2 380.5	154.4	149.5	6.1	5.9	65.9	65.8	3 846.0
2016											
January	1 658.2	1 658.6	2 386.6	2 390.1	154.4	163.2	6.1	6.4	66.0	66.3	3 851.1
MALES											
January 2013	1 049.9	1 053.7	1 235.1	1 238.3	79.2	76.2	6.0	5.8	72.4	72.4	1 816.5
January 2014	1 038.4	1 035.0	1 236.8	1 230.1	80.8	79.7	6.1	6.1	71.4	71.0	1 843.9
2015											
January	1 028.9	1 017.7	1 233.6	1 228.7	89.3	88.8	6.8	6.7	70.7	70.4	1 870.3
February	1 032.1	1 032.3	1 234.8	1 238.2	90.1	92.5	6.8	6.9	70.8	71.1	1 872.5
March	1 035.0	1 040.9	1 235.9	1 236.4	90.8	89.5	6.8	6.7	70.8	70.7	1 874.8
April	1 036.8	1 035.1	1 237.0	1 235.4	91.6	92.2	6.9	6.9	70.8	70.7	1 876.6
May	1 037.3	1 048.0	1 238.3	1 241.9	92.4	91.9	6.9	6.9	70.8	71.0	1 878.4
June	1 036.9	1 035.8	1 240.2	1 237.1	92.8	92.4	7.0	6.9	70.9	70.7	1 880.2
July	1 036.4	1 022.9	1 242.7	1 239.9	92.3	92.4	6.9	6.9	70.9	70.8	1 882.7
August	1 037.1	1 037.9	1 246.2	1 249.1	90.9	93.6	6.8	7.0	70.9	71.2	1 885.3
September	1 039.7	1 046.3	1 250.6	1 250.9	89.1	89.7	6.7	6.7	71.0	71.0	1 887.8
October	1 043.3	1 041.3	1 255.4	1 253.9	87.5	88.2	6.5	6.6	71.1	71.0	1 889.7
November	1 047.2	1 046.3	1 260.3	1 259.9	86.3	81.7	6.4	6.1	71.2	70.9	1 891.6
December	1 050.9	1 049.6	1 265.1	1 264.3	85.7	81.2	6.3	6.0	71.3	71.1	1 893.5
2016											
January	1 054.2	1 057.5	1 269.0	1 273.9	85.6	93.2	6.3	6.8	71.5	72.1	1 896.0
FEMALES											
January 2013	587.5	599.3	1 055.8	1 071.6	62.8	60.4	5.6	5.3	59.9	60.7	1 865.9
January 2014	584.9	586.2	1 075.0	1 060.3	67.3	70.0	5.9	6.2	60.1	59.5	1 899.8
2015											
January	601.0	606.2	1 081.4	1 085.9	73.4	70.5	6.4	6.1	59.9	60.0	1 927.3
February	605.0	602.2	1 084.4	1 088.2	71.7	71.1	6.2	6.1	59.9	60.1	1 929.8
March	608.2	598.5	1 087.6	1 078.1	70.0	72.9	6.1	6.3	59.9	59.6	1 932.2
April	610.0	614.6	1 090.3	1 086.4	68.6	73.2	5.9	6.3	59.9	60.0	1 934.2
May	610.3	610.5	1 092.9	1 098.6	67.2	65.5	5.8	5.6	59.9	60.1	1 936.3
June	609.2	617.3	1 095.9	1 102.5	66.1	59.1	5.7	5.1	59.9	59.9	1 938.3
July	607.3	606.9	1 099.0	1 096.2	65.5	68.1	5.6	5.8	60.0	60.0	1 940.8
August	604.9	601.2	1 102.0	1 098.3	65.7	66.8	5.6	5.7	60.1	60.0	1 943.4
September	603.0	596.6	1 104.9	1 101.9	66.6	67.1	5.7	5.7	60.2	60.1	1 946.0
October	602.4	601.6	1 108.2	1 111.7	67.5	67.0	5.7	5.7	60.3	60.5	1 948.1
November	602.7	607.6	1 111.7	1 113.0	68.2	67.9	5.8	5.8	60.5	60.5	1 950.3
December	603.1	606.3	1 114.8	1 116.2	68.8	68.3	5.8	5.8	60.6	60.7	1 952.4
2016											
January	604.0	601.1	1 117.6	1 116.2	68.9	70.0	5.8	5.9	60.7	60.7	1 955.2

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER)—South Australia

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Original
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	'000
PERSONS											
January 2013	537.2	537.5	812.2	812.8	50.9	53.4	5.9	6.2	63.2	63.4	1 365.4
January 2014	526.7	526.2	797.4	797.1	58.5	57.3	6.8	6.7	62.1	62.0	1 378.2
2015											
January	534.2	534.8	799.7	802.2	59.5	65.6	6.9	7.6	61.8	62.4	1 391.2
February	533.0	532.4	800.9	797.2	60.3	59.6	7.0	7.0	61.8	61.5	1 392.6
March	531.6	536.9	802.5	804.1	61.6	55.8	7.1	6.5	62.0	61.7	1 394.0
April	530.1	533.1	803.9	804.4	63.4	62.9	7.3	7.3	62.2	62.2	1 394.7
May	528.2	525.6	804.4	807.4	65.3	67.0	7.5	7.7	62.3	62.7	1 395.4
June	526.2	519.7	804.2	802.7	66.9	69.1	7.7	7.9	62.4	62.4	1 396.0
July	524.6	526.3	803.6	803.5	67.9	68.1	7.8	7.8	62.4	62.4	1 397.0
August	524.0	528.0	803.4	806.1	67.7	68.3	7.8	7.8	62.3	62.6	1 397.9
September	524.1	524.9	803.9	797.9	66.3	65.2	7.6	7.6	62.2	61.7	1 398.8
October	524.4	519.2	805.2	803.9	64.7	65.2	7.4	7.5	62.1	62.1	1 399.8
November	524.5	526.3	806.8	810.3	63.1	63.0	7.3	7.2	62.1	62.3	1 400.7
December	524.8	525.1	808.5	809.4	61.6	61.7	7.1	7.1	62.1	62.1	1 401.7
2016											
January	524.7	525.9	809.9	810.3	60.4	59.1	6.9	6.8	62.1	62.0	1 403.2
MALES											
January 2013	352.1	353.0	433.5	434.3	28.4	29.1	6.1	6.3	68.9	69.2	670.0
January 2014	350.8	352.1	429.7	430.7	33.6	33.7	7.2	7.2	68.5	68.7	676.0
2015											
January	353.2	351.8	430.6	428.7	31.6	35.2	6.8	7.6	67.7	67.9	682.7
February	352.8	353.3	430.6	429.9	32.3	31.9	7.0	6.9	67.7	67.6	683.4
March	351.9	356.2	430.4	431.9	33.4	29.5	7.2	6.4	67.8	67.4	684.2
April	350.4	352.3	429.8	430.8	35.0	35.3	7.5	7.6	67.9	68.1	684.5
May	348.2	347.1	428.5	431.9	36.8	36.8	7.9	7.8	67.9	68.4	684.9
June	345.7	341.3	427.0	424.5	38.2	40.5	8.2	8.7	67.9	67.9	685.2
July	343.2	344.2	425.7	422.5	39.0	39.2	8.4	8.5	67.8	67.3	685.7
August	341.6	342.4	425.0	426.4	39.0	39.1	8.4	8.4	67.6	67.8	686.2
September	340.6	342.2	425.2	424.1	38.0	38.5	8.2	8.3	67.5	67.4	686.7
October	340.1	337.3	425.8	426.1	36.8	35.7	7.9	7.7	67.3	67.2	687.2
November	339.7	339.9	426.4	428.3	35.6	36.2	7.7	7.8	67.2	67.5	687.6
December	339.5	338.4	426.9	425.6	34.6	34.0	7.5	7.4	67.1	66.8	688.1
2016											
January	339.3	341.7	427.3	427.4	33.7	33.4	7.3	7.2	67.0	66.9	688.9
FEMALES											
January 2013	185.1	184.4	378.7	378.5	22.5	24.3	5.6	6.0	57.7	57.9	695.4
January 2014	175.9	174.1	367.7	366.3	24.9	23.7	6.3	6.1	55.9	55.5	702.3
2015											
January	181.0	183.0	369.2	373.5	27.9	30.4	7.0	7.5	56.0	57.0	708.5
February	180.3	179.2	370.3	367.3	28.0	27.7	7.0	7.0	56.2	55.7	709.2
March	179.7	180.7	372.1	372.2	28.2	26.3	7.0	6.6	56.4	56.1	709.9
April	179.7	180.8	374.1	373.6	28.3	27.6	7.0	6.9	56.7	56.5	710.2
May	180.0	178.5	375.9	375.5	28.5	30.2	7.1	7.4	56.9	57.1	710.5
June	180.5	178.4	377.2	378.2	28.7	28.6	7.1	7.0	57.1	57.2	710.8
July	181.4	182.1	377.9	381.0	28.8	28.9	7.1	7.1	57.2	57.6	711.3
August	182.5	185.6	378.3	379.7	28.7	29.2	7.1	7.1	57.2	57.5	711.7
September	183.5	182.6	378.7	373.7	28.3	26.7	7.0	6.7	57.2	56.2	712.2
October	184.3	181.9	379.4	377.8	27.9	29.5	6.9	7.2	57.2	57.2	712.6
November	184.9	186.4	380.4	382.0	27.5	26.8	6.7	6.6	57.2	57.3	713.1
December	185.3	186.7	381.6	383.8	27.1	27.8	6.6	6.7	57.3	57.7	713.6
2016											
January	185.4	184.2	382.7	382.9	26.7	25.7	6.5	6.3	57.3	57.2	714.3

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER)—Western Australia

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Original
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	'000
PERSONS											
January 2013	955.8	959.6	1 327.5	1 331.6	61.8	56.7	4.4	4.1	69.2	69.2	2 006.2
January 2014	946.6	944.8	1 327.7	1 326.3	68.2	73.2	4.9	5.2	68.1	68.3	2 050.2
2015											
January	960.6	961.5	1 350.1	1 348.2	79.9	80.3	5.6	5.6	68.8	68.7	2 079.5
February	958.8	959.2	1 350.7	1 353.1	80.0	81.9	5.6	5.7	68.7	68.9	2 082.4
March	956.2	957.1	1 351.1	1 356.1	80.0	79.3	5.6	5.5	68.7	68.8	2 085.2
April	953.8	946.2	1 351.3	1 344.9	80.3	81.0	5.6	5.7	68.6	68.3	2 086.9
May	952.5	957.4	1 351.4	1 352.5	81.4	73.3	5.7	5.1	68.6	68.3	2 088.6
June	952.0	952.0	1 351.3	1 352.0	83.5	84.8	5.8	5.9	68.6	68.7	2 090.2
July	951.5	945.5	1 351.1	1 350.2	86.2	92.5	6.0	6.4	68.7	68.9	2 092.8
August	950.6	957.2	1 351.2	1 355.4	88.7	88.3	6.2	6.1	68.7	68.9	2 095.5
September	948.5	947.5	1 351.7	1 344.1	90.3	86.7	6.3	6.1	68.7	68.2	2 098.1
October	945.5	950.1	1 352.2	1 358.7	90.8	92.3	6.3	6.4	68.7	69.1	2 100.2
November	942.3	938.5	1 353.0	1 348.0	90.7	94.2	6.3	6.5	68.7	68.6	2 102.3
December	939.2	937.5	1 353.9	1 356.1	90.0	90.7	6.2	6.3	68.6	68.7	2 104.4
2016											
January	936.4	935.0	1 354.8	1 355.9	89.1	84.7	6.2	5.9	68.6	68.4	2 107.6
MALES											
January 2013	639.0	644.2	741.6	748.1	33.3	30.3	4.3	3.9	76.6	76.9	1 011.8
January 2014	633.8	630.9	746.6	742.0	38.8	39.1	4.9	5.0	76.1	75.6	1 032.5
2015											
January	646.6	650.3	757.6	758.5	44.3	41.6	5.5	5.2	76.6	76.4	1 046.8
February	644.2	644.3	757.8	760.0	44.9	46.3	5.6	5.7	76.6	76.9	1 048.2
March	640.4	642.6	757.2	759.8	45.9	46.1	5.7	5.7	76.5	76.8	1 049.7
April	636.7	630.4	756.2	753.6	47.3	47.0	5.9	5.9	76.5	76.2	1 050.5
May	634.5	632.5	755.6	752.8	49.0	46.9	6.1	5.9	76.5	76.1	1 051.2
June	634.2	636.1	755.2	753.8	50.4	49.8	6.3	6.2	76.5	76.4	1 052.0
July	635.2	634.6	755.0	758.3	51.2	54.8	6.3	6.7	76.5	77.2	1 053.3
August	636.5	634.5	755.0	755.3	51.2	52.6	6.4	6.5	76.5	76.6	1 054.6
September	636.8	639.9	754.7	754.9	50.6	48.9	6.3	6.1	76.3	76.1	1 055.8
October	635.9	640.9	753.9	754.4	49.8	51.4	6.2	6.4	76.0	76.2	1 056.9
November	634.2	632.7	752.9	751.1	49.1	44.6	6.1	5.6	75.8	75.2	1 057.9
December	632.2	630.0	752.1	752.9	48.6	50.2	6.1	6.2	75.6	75.8	1 058.9
2016											
January	630.3	627.4	751.2	750.9	48.2	49.6	6.0	6.2	75.4	75.5	1 060.5
FEMALES											
January 2013	316.7	315.4	585.8	583.6	28.5	26.4	4.6	4.3	61.8	61.3	994.4
January 2014	312.8	313.9	581.0	584.3	29.4	34.2	4.8	5.5	60.0	60.8	1 017.7
2015											
January	314.0	311.2	592.5	589.7	35.7	38.8	5.7	6.2	60.8	60.9	1 032.7
February	314.6	314.9	592.9	593.0	35.1	35.5	5.6	5.6	60.7	60.8	1 034.1
March	315.7	314.5	593.9	596.3	34.1	33.2	5.4	5.3	60.7	60.8	1 035.5
April	317.1	315.9	595.0	591.4	33.0	34.1	5.3	5.4	60.6	60.3	1 036.4
May	318.0	324.9	595.8	599.7	32.5	26.4	5.2	4.2	60.6	60.4	1 037.3
June	317.8	316.0	596.1	598.3	33.1	35.0	5.3	5.5	60.6	61.0	1 038.2
July	316.4	310.9	596.0	591.9	35.0	37.7	5.5	6.0	60.7	60.6	1 039.6
August	314.1	322.7	596.2	600.2	37.5	35.7	5.9	5.6	60.9	61.1	1 040.9
September	311.7	307.6	597.0	589.2	39.7	37.8	6.2	6.0	61.1	60.2	1 042.3
October	309.6	309.2	598.3	604.3	41.0	41.0	6.4	6.3	61.3	61.8	1 043.4
November	308.0	305.9	600.0	596.8	41.6	49.5	6.5	7.7	61.4	61.9	1 044.5
December	306.9	307.5	601.8	603.3	41.5	40.5	6.4	6.3	61.5	61.6	1 045.5
2016											
January	306.1	307.6	603.6	605.1	41.0	35.0	6.4	5.5	61.6	61.1	1 047.1

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	'000
PERSONS											
January 2013	147.9	150.1	233.7	232.5	18.0	19.0	7.1	7.6	60.3	60.3	417.2
January 2014	149.2	149.1	232.1	234.2	19.1	19.3	7.6	7.6	59.9	60.5	419.0
2015											
January	154.4	154.7	240.7	240.6	17.1	17.0	6.6	6.6	61.2	61.2	421.0
February	154.3	153.6	240.1	240.0	17.2	16.9	6.7	6.6	61.1	61.0	421.4
March	154.0	155.6	239.5	239.5	17.4	16.9	6.8	6.6	60.9	60.8	421.7
April	153.9	153.9	239.2	238.6	17.5	18.7	6.8	7.3	60.8	61.0	421.9
May	154.1	152.0	239.4	238.6	17.4	17.8	6.8	6.9	60.8	60.7	422.1
June	154.7	153.8	240.0	240.3	17.1	16.7	6.7	6.5	60.9	60.9	422.3
July	155.5	155.4	240.7	239.8	16.8	16.9	6.5	6.6	60.9	60.8	422.4
August	156.0	158.2	241.1	242.7	16.5	16.6	6.4	6.4	61.0	61.4	422.6
September	156.2	156.9	241.1	241.7	16.4	15.4	6.4	6.0	60.9	60.8	422.7
October	155.8	156.1	240.7	240.2	16.5	16.8	6.4	6.5	60.8	60.8	422.9
November	155.1	154.4	240.0	241.4	16.7	17.0	6.5	6.6	60.7	61.1	423.0
December	154.3	153.4	239.3	237.2	16.8	17.3	6.6	6.8	60.5	60.1	423.2
2016											
January	153.5	153.4	238.6	238.5	16.9	16.6	6.6	6.5	60.4	60.2	423.5
MALES											
January 2013	99.5	101.4	126.2	125.5	9.5	10.4	7.0	7.7	65.8	65.9	206.1
January 2014	98.0	97.6	123.0	123.4	10.8	10.5	8.1	7.8	64.6	64.7	206.9
2015											
January	101.9	102.3	127.7	127.6	10.2	9.7	7.4	7.1	66.3	66.1	208.0
February	101.6	101.2	127.5	127.6	10.1	10.0	7.4	7.3	66.1	66.1	208.1
March	101.3	101.9	127.2	126.8	10.2	9.9	7.4	7.2	66.0	65.6	208.3
April	101.2	101.8	127.2	127.0	10.2	11.0	7.4	8.0	65.9	66.2	208.4
May	101.4	99.8	127.5	126.8	10.0	10.5	7.2	7.7	65.9	65.9	208.5
June	101.9	100.6	128.2	128.2	9.5	9.3	6.9	6.8	66.0	65.9	208.7
July	102.4	102.3	128.8	128.2	9.0	8.9	6.6	6.5	66.1	65.7	208.8
August	102.7	105.5	129.2	130.7	8.7	8.5	6.3	6.1	66.1	66.7	208.8
September	102.6	102.8	129.1	129.7	8.7	7.7	6.3	5.6	66.0	65.7	208.9
October	102.1	101.6	128.7	128.6	8.9	9.2	6.5	6.6	65.8	65.9	209.0
November	101.4	101.2	128.1	128.8	9.2	9.5	6.7	6.8	65.6	66.1	209.1
December	100.7	99.7	127.4	125.4	9.5	9.9	6.9	7.3	65.5	64.7	209.1
2016											
January	99.9	100.1	126.8	127.2	9.7	9.6	7.1	7.1	65.3	65.4	209.3
FEMALES											
January 2013	48.3	48.7	107.5	107.0	8.4	8.6	7.3	7.4	54.9	54.8	211.1
January 2014	51.2	51.6	109.1	110.8	8.3	8.9	7.1	7.4	55.4	56.4	212.1
2015											
January	52.5	52.4	113.0	112.9	7.0	7.3	5.8	6.1	56.3	56.4	213.1
February	52.7	52.4	112.6	112.4	7.1	6.9	5.9	5.8	56.1	55.9	213.2
March	52.7	53.7	112.3	112.7	7.2	7.0	6.0	5.8	56.0	56.1	213.4
April	52.7	52.1	112.0	111.6	7.3	7.7	6.1	6.4	55.9	55.9	213.4
May	52.7	52.2	111.9	111.7	7.5	7.2	6.2	6.1	55.9	55.7	213.5
June	52.8	53.2	111.8	112.1	7.6	7.4	6.4	6.2	55.9	55.9	213.6
July	53.1	53.1	111.8	111.5	7.8	8.0	6.5	6.7	56.0	55.9	213.7
August	53.3	52.6	111.9	112.0	7.8	8.0	6.5	6.7	56.0	56.2	213.8
September	53.6	54.1	112.0	112.0	7.8	7.8	6.5	6.5	56.0	56.0	213.8
October	53.7	54.5	112.0	111.6	7.7	7.6	6.4	6.4	55.9	55.8	213.9
November	53.7	53.2	111.9	112.6	7.5	7.5	6.3	6.3	55.8	56.1	214.0
December	53.6	53.6	111.8	111.8	7.4	7.4	6.2	6.2	55.7	55.7	214.0
2016											
January	53.6	53.3	111.8	111.3	7.2	7.0	6.0	5.9	55.6	55.2	214.2

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME	EMPLOYED TOTAL	UNEMPLOYED TOTAL	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	PARTICIPATION RATE	CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000
PERSONS						
January 2013	102.5	126.4	6.0	4.5	73.5	180.1
January 2014	108.7	133.0	5.5	4.0	75.4	183.6
2015						
January	107.6	131.9	5.6	4.0	74.4	184.8
February	108.2	133.0	5.9	4.2	75.1	184.9
March	108.6	133.9	6.0	4.3	75.5	185.0
April	108.8	134.5	6.1	4.3	75.8	185.3
May	109.2	134.9	6.2	4.4	76.0	185.6
June	109.4	135.0	6.3	4.4	76.0	185.9
July	109.4	134.7	6.4	4.5	75.8	186.1
August	109.1	134.3	6.4	4.5	75.6	186.2
September	108.6	133.9	6.3	4.5	75.3	186.3
October	108.1	133.4	6.1	4.4	75.0	186.2
November	107.7	133.1	5.9	4.2	74.7	186.1
December	107.5	132.9	5.7	4.1	74.5	186.0
2016						
January	107.5	132.8	5.6	4.0	74.3	186.1
MALES						
January 2013	60.7	69.4	3.3	4.6	77.8	93.6
January 2014	66.0	74.0	3.1	4.0	80.4	96.0
2015						
January	64.1	72.0	3.4	4.4	77.8	96.8
February	64.4	72.4	3.5	4.6	78.4	96.8
March	64.7	72.9	3.6	4.7	78.8	96.9
April	64.9	73.3	3.6	4.7	79.2	97.1
May	65.2	73.7	3.6	4.7	79.5	97.3
June	65.5	74.0	3.6	4.7	79.6	97.6
July	65.5	74.1	3.6	4.6	79.6	97.6
August	65.4	74.0	3.5	4.4	79.4	97.6
September	65.1	73.8	3.3	4.3	79.0	97.6
October	64.6	73.4	3.2	4.2	78.5	97.6
November	64.2	73.0	3.1	4.1	78.0	97.5
December	63.8	72.6	3.1	4.1	77.6	97.4
2016						
January	63.4	72.3	3.1	4.1	77.3	97.4
FEMALES						
January 2013	41.8	56.9	2.7	4.5	68.9	86.5
January 2014	42.8	59.0	2.4	3.8	70.0	87.6
2015						
January	43.5	59.9	2.2	3.6	70.6	88.0
February	43.8	60.5	2.3	3.7	71.4	88.1
March	43.9	61.0	2.4	3.8	71.9	88.1
April	43.9	61.2	2.5	3.9	72.2	88.2
May	43.9	61.2	2.5	4.0	72.2	88.3
June	44.0	61.0	2.6	4.1	72.0	88.4
July	43.8	60.6	2.8	4.4	71.7	88.5
August	43.7	60.3	2.9	4.6	71.4	88.6
September	43.5	60.1	3.0	4.7	71.2	88.7
October	43.5	60.0	2.9	4.7	71.1	88.7
November	43.6	60.1	2.8	4.4	71.0	88.6
December	43.8	60.3	2.6	4.2	71.0	88.6
2016						
January	44.0	60.5	2.5	4.0	71.1	88.6

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME	EMPLOYED TOTAL	UNEMPLOYED TOTAL	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	PARTICIPATION RATE	CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000
PERSONS						
January 2013	156.3	210.6	10.0	4.5	72.7	303.5
January 2014	154.4	210.6	7.9	3.6	71.1	307.5
2015						
January	152.9	208.2	9.9	4.5	70.2	310.6
February	153.0	208.5	9.6	4.4	70.1	311.0
March	153.5	208.9	9.4	4.3	70.1	311.5
April	154.0	209.3	9.4	4.3	70.2	311.7
May	154.4	209.7	9.5	4.3	70.3	311.9
June	154.4	209.8	9.8	4.5	70.3	312.1
July	154.0	209.6	10.3	4.7	70.3	312.5
August	153.5	209.4	10.7	4.9	70.4	312.9
September	153.4	209.6	11.0	5.0	70.5	313.2
October	153.7	210.1	11.2	5.0	70.6	313.5
November	154.3	210.9	11.2	5.0	70.8	313.7
December	154.8	211.6	11.1	5.0	70.9	314.0
2016						
January	155.3	212.3	10.9	4.9	71.0	314.6
MALES						
January 2013	89.0	107.7	5.5	4.9	76.5	148.1
January 2014	89.7	110.2	3.9	3.4	76.0	150.0
2015						
January	89.2	106.8	4.7	4.2	73.6	151.5
February	89.2	107.4	4.5	4.1	73.8	151.7
March	89.2	107.8	4.5	4.0	74.0	151.9
April	89.3	108.1	4.6	4.1	74.1	152.1
May	89.3	108.0	4.8	4.2	74.1	152.2
June	89.0	107.7	5.0	4.4	74.0	152.3
July	88.4	107.2	5.2	4.7	73.7	152.5
August	87.7	106.6	5.6	5.0	73.5	152.7
September	87.3	106.2	6.0	5.3	73.4	152.9
October	87.1	106.1	6.2	5.5	73.5	153.0
November	87.3	106.3	6.4	5.7	73.6	153.1
December	87.5	106.5	6.5	5.8	73.7	153.2
2016						
January	87.8	106.7	6.6	5.8	73.9	153.5
FEMALES						
January 2013	67.3	102.9	4.4	4.1	69.0	155.4
January 2014	64.7	100.4	4.0	3.9	66.4	157.4
2015						
January	63.7	101.3	5.3	4.9	67.0	159.0
February	63.8	101.1	5.0	4.8	66.7	159.3
March	64.2	101.1	4.9	4.6	66.4	159.5
April	64.7	101.3	4.8	4.5	66.4	159.6
May	65.1	101.6	4.8	4.5	66.6	159.7
June	65.4	102.0	4.9	4.5	66.9	159.8
July	65.6	102.4	5.0	4.7	67.1	160.0
August	65.8	102.9	5.1	4.7	67.4	160.2
September	66.1	103.4	5.1	4.7	67.7	160.4
October	66.6	104.0	4.9	4.5	67.9	160.5
November	67.0	104.6	4.8	4.4	68.1	160.7
December	67.3	105.2	4.6	4.2	68.2	160.8
2016						
January	67.5	105.6	4.4	4.0	68.3	161.1

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED				LABOUR FORCE
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Employment to population ratio	Looked for full-time work	Looked for part-time work only	Total	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%
PERSONS									
January 2013	934.3	889.0	1 821.8	59.1	150.7	99.4	248.8	12.0	67.3
January 2014	868.9	931.6	1 796.5	57.9	155.7	100.7	255.3	12.4	66.3
2015									
January	868.9	936.0	1 800.4	57.7	166.9	123.7	289.1	13.8	67.1
February	869.1	939.4	1 805.0	57.8	166.0	122.1	286.9	13.7	67.1
March	870.0	942.5	1 810.8	58.0	164.1	121.4	285.1	13.6	67.2
April	871.3	945.6	1 816.9	58.2	162.5	121.6	284.6	13.5	67.2
May	872.1	949.4	1 822.5	58.3	161.6	122.1	284.8	13.5	67.4
June	871.4	954.4	1 827.4	58.5	161.1	121.9	284.5	13.5	67.5
July	870.8	959.4	1 832.0	58.6	160.3	120.7	282.4	13.4	67.5
August	870.7	963.8	1 836.3	58.7	159.1	118.5	278.9	13.2	67.5
September	871.7	967.3	1 840.1	58.8	157.4	115.8	273.9	13.0	67.5
October	873.1	969.8	1 842.5	58.9	155.2	113.3	268.6	12.7	67.5
November	874.2	971.9	1 843.3	58.9	153.3	111.4	264.0	12.5	67.4
December	874.4	973.6	1 842.7	58.9	152.0	110.0	260.7	12.4	67.4
2016									
January	874.2	974.6	1 841.0	58.8	151.0	109.1	258.0	12.2	67.4
MALES									
January 2013	563.4	368.2	931.6	59.1	93.3	48.3	141.6	13.2	68.1
January 2014	523.6	391.6	915.2	57.7	89.8	46.9	136.7	13.0	66.3
2015									
January	527.3	399.3	926.6	58.0	101.4	59.8	161.3	14.8	68.1
February	525.8	402.2	928.1	58.1	100.6	60.3	160.9	14.8	68.1
March	523.8	405.0	928.8	58.1	99.1	60.9	160.0	14.7	68.1
April	521.9	407.2	929.1	58.1	97.9	61.4	159.3	14.6	68.1
May	520.9	408.9	929.9	58.1	97.1	61.4	158.6	14.6	68.1
June	520.9	410.2	931.0	58.2	96.7	60.9	157.6	14.5	68.1
July	521.7	410.7	932.5	58.3	96.3	59.9	156.2	14.3	68.1
August	522.7	411.1	933.9	58.4	96.2	58.9	155.0	14.2	68.0
September	523.3	411.8	935.2	58.4	96.0	58.0	154.0	14.1	68.0
October	522.6	413.0	935.6	58.4	95.6	57.7	153.3	14.1	68.0
November	520.6	414.8	935.4	58.4	95.4	57.6	153.0	14.1	68.0
December	517.8	417.0	934.8	58.4	95.4	57.8	153.2	14.1	67.9
2016									
January	514.6	418.9	933.6	58.3	95.2	58.2	153.4	14.1	67.9
FEMALES									
January 2013	370.9	520.8	891.7	59.1	57.4	51.1	108.5	10.8	66.3
January 2014	345.3	539.9	885.2	58.4	65.9	53.8	119.7	11.9	66.2
2015									
January	341.6	536.7	878.3	57.7	65.5	63.9	129.3	12.8	66.2
February	343.3	537.1	880.4	57.8	65.4	61.8	127.1	12.6	66.1
March	346.2	537.6	883.7	58.0	64.9	60.5	125.4	12.4	66.2
April	349.4	538.4	887.8	58.2	64.6	60.2	124.8	12.3	66.4
May	351.2	540.5	891.6	58.5	64.5	60.7	125.2	12.3	66.7
June	350.6	544.2	894.7	58.6	64.4	61.0	125.5	12.3	66.9
July	349.0	548.7	897.7	58.8	64.0	60.8	124.8	12.2	67.0
August	347.9	552.7	900.6	59.0	63.0	59.6	122.6	12.0	67.0
September	348.3	555.5	903.8	59.2	61.4	57.8	119.1	11.6	67.0
October	350.5	556.8	907.3	59.4	59.5	55.6	115.2	11.3	66.9
November	353.6	557.1	910.7	59.6	57.9	53.7	111.6	10.9	66.9
December	356.6	556.7	913.3	59.8	56.6	52.2	108.8	10.7	66.9
2016									
January	359.5	555.7	915.2	59.9	55.8	50.9	106.7	10.4	66.9

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED				LABOUR FORCE
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Employment to population ratio	Looked for full-time work	Looked for part-time work only	Total	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%
PERSONS									
January 2013	949.6	875.7	1 830.5	59.4	148.1	103.4	249.4	12.0	67.4
January 2014	874.2	933.1	1 801.0	58.1	156.2	96.5	251.9	12.2	66.4
2015									
January	857.7	930.7	1 783.5	57.2	171.8	124.8	294.3	14.1	66.8
February	868.6	941.4	1 807.0	57.9	166.8	120.7	287.4	13.7	67.2
March	871.0	945.5	1 814.9	58.0	167.4	119.0	286.1	13.6	67.2
April	874.2	938.0	1 818.4	58.2	160.7	123.3	283.5	13.5	67.1
May	866.6	955.8	1 822.4	58.3	155.1	120.1	280.2	13.4	67.2
June	877.0	949.5	1 827.9	58.6	157.8	122.3	278.4	13.2	67.5
July	875.6	960.8	1 831.7	58.6	167.0	124.5	293.1	13.8	68.1
August	870.9	962.1	1 835.7	58.7	163.9	122.5	288.3	13.6	67.8
September	859.2	969.8	1 833.0	58.5	159.3	109.2	269.2	12.8	67.0
October	867.3	975.5	1 846.9	59.0	146.6	114.0	260.9	12.4	67.2
November	879.7	971.4	1 853.4	59.2	152.6	110.1	263.3	12.5	67.6
December	903.7	963.1	1 848.1	59.1	152.4	109.2	258.3	12.1	68.1
2016									
January	848.4	981.2	1 823.7	58.2	155.2	112.3	265.3	12.7	67.0
MALES									
January 2013	575.3	353.2	928.4	59.0	90.3	50.3	140.5	13.1	67.9
January 2014	525.6	385.5	911.1	57.5	91.2	43.4	134.6	12.9	66.0
2015									
January	517.9	399.6	917.5	57.4	103.3	62.2	165.5	15.3	67.8
February	525.0	402.9	927.9	58.0	101.5	58.9	160.4	14.7	68.1
March	528.4	407.2	935.6	58.4	102.1	58.5	160.6	14.7	68.5
April	520.6	403.4	924.0	57.8	96.6	64.6	161.2	14.9	67.8
May	519.4	412.8	932.3	58.3	95.6	61.7	157.3	14.4	68.2
June	520.2	407.1	927.4	58.0	91.7	62.2	153.9	14.2	67.7
July	521.3	412.4	933.7	58.4	100.4	57.0	157.4	14.4	68.2
August	520.4	413.8	934.2	58.4	98.9	60.8	159.7	14.6	68.3
September	525.9	408.4	934.3	58.3	96.7	56.4	153.1	14.1	67.9
October	525.9	413.8	939.7	58.7	92.8	58.2	151.0	13.8	68.1
November	519.3	412.4	931.7	58.2	93.5	57.2	150.7	13.9	67.6
December	526.7	414.5	941.2	58.8	95.6	56.1	151.7	13.9	68.3
2016									
January	500.5	426.1	926.6	57.8	98.1	60.8	158.9	14.6	67.7
FEMALES									
January 2013	374.4	522.5	896.9	59.5	57.9	53.2	111.0	11.0	66.9
January 2014	348.7	547.6	896.2	59.1	64.9	53.1	118.0	11.6	66.9
2015									
January	339.8	531.1	870.9	57.2	68.5	62.6	131.1	13.1	65.8
February	343.6	538.5	882.1	57.9	65.3	61.8	127.2	12.6	66.2
March	342.6	538.3	880.9	57.7	65.3	60.5	125.8	12.5	65.9
April	353.6	534.6	888.2	58.2	64.2	58.7	122.9	12.2	66.3
May	347.1	543.0	890.1	58.4	59.5	58.4	117.8	11.7	66.1
June	356.7	542.3	899.1	59.0	66.1	60.1	126.2	12.3	67.3
July	354.3	548.4	902.7	59.2	66.6	67.4	134.0	12.9	68.0
August	350.5	548.4	898.9	58.9	65.0	61.7	126.7	12.4	67.2
September	333.3	561.5	894.8	58.5	62.6	52.8	115.4	11.4	66.1
October	341.4	561.7	903.1	59.1	53.9	55.9	109.7	10.8	66.3
November	360.4	559.0	919.4	60.2	59.1	52.9	111.9	10.9	67.5
December	377.0	548.6	925.6	60.6	56.8	53.1	109.9	10.6	67.8
2016									
January	347.9	555.2	903.1	59.1	57.0	51.5	108.5	10.7	66.2

EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED				LABOUR FORCE		Not in the labour force (NILF)	Civ. pop. aged 15-24
Full-time	Part-time	Total	Emp. to pop. ratio	Looked for full-time	Looked for part-time only	Total	Unemp. rate	Total	Part. rate		
'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	'000

ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION

Persons

January 2013	74.5	514.1	588.6	44.2	21.4	79.1	100.5	14.6	689.1	51.7	643.6	1 332.7
January 2014	104.5	569.3	673.8	44.1	42.4	79.6	122.0	15.3	795.7	52.1	732.6	1 528.4
January 2015	97.2	561.9	659.1	43.4	41.9	109.3	151.2	18.7	810.3	53.4	708.2	1 518.5
January 2016	97.8	569.0	666.8	43.6	42.5	93.7	136.2	17.0	803.0	52.5	727.1	1 530.1

Males

January 2013	37.3	217.1	254.3	39.2	10.9	39.2	50.0	16.4	304.4	47.0	343.7	648.1
January 2014	57.6	231.7	289.3	38.7	22.6	37.2	59.9	17.2	349.1	46.7	398.0	747.1
January 2015	50.0	239.7	289.8	39.0	23.2	56.4	79.6	21.5	369.4	49.7	374.2	743.6
January 2016	51.9	248.8	300.6	39.6	23.5	52.9	76.4	20.3	377.1	49.7	382.1	759.2

Females

January 2013	37.2	297.0	334.3	48.8	10.6	39.9	50.5	13.1	384.8	56.2	299.9	684.6
January 2014	46.9	337.6	384.5	49.2	19.7	42.4	62.1	13.9	446.6	57.2	334.6	781.3
January 2015	47.1	322.2	369.3	47.7	18.7	52.9	71.6	16.2	440.9	56.9	334.0	774.9
January 2016	45.9	320.2	366.1	47.5	19.0	40.8	59.8	14.0	425.9	55.3	345.0	770.9

NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION

Persons

January 2013	924.1	348.8	1 272.8	72.8	152.6	27.4	180.0	12.4	1 452.9	83.1	296.3	1 749.2
January 2014	821.3	335.7	1 157.0	73.5	142.1	19.9	162.0	12.3	1 318.9	83.8	254.8	1 573.7
January 2015	810.0	342.5	1 152.4	72.0	161.6	19.1	180.8	13.6	1 333.2	83.3	268.0	1 601.2
January 2016	798.1	386.4	1 184.5	74.0	141.6	22.0	163.6	12.1	1 348.1	84.2	253.6	1 601.7

Males

January 2013	563.2	130.5	693.8	74.9	91.6	12.9	104.5	13.1	798.3	86.1	128.5	926.8
January 2014	497.8	139.7	637.4	76.0	81.5	8.3	89.8	12.3	727.2	86.7	111.2	838.5
January 2015	496.2	146.0	642.2	75.2	95.6	9.5	105.0	14.1	747.2	87.5	106.3	853.5
January 2016	474.6	163.7	638.3	75.7	90.0	11.8	101.9	13.8	740.1	87.7	103.5	843.7

Females

January 2013	360.8	218.2	579.0	70.4	61.0	14.5	75.5	11.5	654.6	79.6	167.8	822.4
January 2014	323.5	196.0	519.6	70.7	60.6	11.6	72.2	12.2	591.7	80.5	143.5	735.2
January 2015	313.8	196.4	510.2	68.2	66.0	9.7	75.7	12.9	585.9	78.4	161.7	747.7
January 2016	323.5	222.8	546.3	72.1	51.6	10.2	61.8	10.2	608.0	80.2	150.0	758.1

TOTAL

Persons

January 2013	998.6	862.9	1 861.4	60.4	174.1	106.5	280.6	13.1	2 142.0	69.5	939.9	3 081.9
January 2014	925.8	905.0	1 830.7	59.0	184.5	99.4	283.9	13.4	2 114.7	68.2	987.4	3 102.1
January 2015	907.1	904.4	1 811.5	58.1	203.5	128.4	331.9	15.5	2 143.4	68.7	976.2	3 119.6
January 2016	895.9	955.4	1 851.3	59.1	184.2	115.7	299.8	13.9	2 151.1	68.7	980.7	3 131.8

Males

January 2013	600.5	347.6	948.1	60.2	102.4	52.1	154.5	14.0	1 102.6	70.0	472.2	1 574.9
January 2014	555.4	371.3	926.7	58.4	104.2	45.5	149.7	13.9	1 076.3	67.9	509.2	1 585.6
January 2015	546.2	385.8	932.0	58.4	118.8	65.9	184.6	16.5	1 116.6	69.9	480.5	1 597.1
January 2016	526.5	412.4	938.9	58.6	113.6	64.7	178.3	16.0	1 117.2	69.7	485.7	1 602.9

Females

January 2013	398.1	515.3	913.3	60.6	71.6	54.4	126.0	12.1	1 039.4	69.0	467.7	1 507.0
January 2014	370.4	533.7	904.1	59.6	80.3	53.9	134.3	12.9	1 038.3	68.5	478.2	1 516.5
January 2015	360.9	518.6	879.5	57.8	84.8	62.5	147.3	14.3	1 026.8	67.4	495.7	1 522.6
January 2016	369.4	543.0	912.4	59.7	70.6	50.9	121.5	11.8	1 033.9	67.6	495.0	1 529.0

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED				LABOUR FORCE		Not in the labour force (NILF)	Civ. pop. aged 15-24
	Full- time	Part- time	Total	Emp. to pop. ratio	Looked for full- time	Looked for part- time only	Total	Unemp. rate	Total	Part. rate		
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	'000
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
New South Wales	35.2	178.3	213.5	42.8	9.5	26.2	35.7	14.3	249.2	50.0	249.6	498.8
Victoria	22.9	154.2	177.1	42.6	12.4	28.4	40.8	18.7	217.9	52.4	197.8	415.7
Queensland	21.1	110.7	131.8	47.1	7.8	20.1	27.9	17.5	159.7	57.0	120.4	280.0
South Australia	5.5	39.4	44.8	40.1	4.7	6.7	11.4	20.3	56.3	50.3	55.5	111.8
Western Australia	7.7	60.7	68.4	44.8	6.1	7.8	14.0	16.9	82.3	54.0	70.2	152.6
Tasmania	2.5	11.9	14.4	46.6	*0.8	2.2	3.0	17.3	17.4	56.4	13.5	30.9
Northern Territory	0.7	3.2	3.9	35.9	0.3	0.3	0.6	13.6	4.6	41.6	6.4	11.0
Australian Capital Territory	2.2	10.7	12.8	43.8	*0.8	2.0	2.9	18.2	15.7	53.5	13.6	29.3
Australia	97.8	569.0	666.8	43.6	42.5	93.7	136.2	17.0	803.0	52.5	727.1	1 530.1
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
New South Wales	251.2	110.9	362.2	73.5	41.4	10.0	51.5	12.4	413.6	84.0	78.8	492.5
Victoria	171.4	99.5	270.9	72.8	32.1	*2.6	34.7	11.4	305.6	82.1	66.5	372.1
Queensland	181.9	85.3	267.2	73.1	36.4	*4.7	41.1	13.3	308.3	84.4	57.2	365.4
South Australia	47.9	29.5	77.4	73.2	10.2	*1.9	12.2	13.6	89.6	84.7	16.2	105.8
Western Australia	103.5	42.3	145.8	78.1	16.2	*1.6	17.9	10.9	163.7	87.7	23.0	186.7
Tasmania	16.0	9.2	25.2	73.8	3.2	*0.7	3.9	13.3	29.1	85.2	5.1	34.2
Northern Territory	12.9	3.1	15.9	72.5	1.3	*0.2	1.4	8.2	17.3	79.0	4.6	21.9
Australian Capital Territory	13.3	6.5	19.8	85.7	*0.8	*0.2	*1.1	*5.1	20.9	90.3	2.2	23.1
Australia	798.1	386.4	1 184.5	74.0	141.6	22.0	163.6	12.1	1 348.1	84.2	253.6	1 601.7
TOTAL												
New South Wales	286.4	289.2	575.6	58.1	50.9	36.3	87.2	13.2	662.8	66.9	328.5	991.3
Victoria	194.3	253.8	448.0	56.9	44.5	31.0	75.5	14.4	523.5	66.5	264.3	787.8
Queensland	202.9	196.1	399.0	61.8	44.2	24.8	68.9	14.7	467.9	72.5	177.5	645.5
South Australia	53.4	68.9	122.3	56.2	15.0	8.6	23.6	16.2	145.9	67.0	71.8	217.6
Western Australia	111.2	103.0	214.2	63.1	22.3	9.5	31.8	12.9	246.1	72.5	93.2	339.3
Tasmania	18.6	21.0	39.6	60.9	4.0	2.9	6.9	14.8	46.5	71.5	18.5	65.0
Northern Territory	13.6	6.3	19.9	60.3	1.6	0.4	2.0	9.3	21.9	66.5	11.0	32.9
Australian Capital Territory	15.4	17.2	32.6	62.3	1.7	2.2	3.9	10.7	36.5	69.8	15.8	52.4
Australia	895.9	955.4	1 851.3	59.1	184.2	115.7	299.8	13.9	2 151.1	68.7	980.7	3 131.8

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

LABOUR FORCE STATUS IN JANUARY 2016

	<i>Employed full-time</i>	<i>Employed part-time</i>	<i>Employed total</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Not in the labour force (NILF)</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Labour force status in December 2015</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
PERSONS							
Matched sample							
Employed full-time	6 135.2	382.5	6 517.7	49.6	6 567.3	138.3	6 705.6
Employed part-time	322.2	2 354.2	2 676.4	70.9	2 747.3	231.3	2 978.6
Employed total	6 457.5	2 736.6	9 194.1	120.5	9 314.6	369.6	9 684.2
Unemployed	29.5	55.7	85.2	342.9	428.1	135.0	563.1
Labour force	6 486.9	2 792.4	9 279.3	463.4	9 742.7	504.7	10 247.4
Not in the labour force (NILF)	77.7	133.6	211.3	147.9	359.2	4 704.9	5 064.1
Total	6 564.7	2 925.9	9 490.6	611.3	10 101.9	5 209.6	15 311.5
Unmatched sample							
Unmatched in common sample	627.7	245.0	872.7	94.2	966.9	794.7	1 761.5
Incoming rotation group	955.0	424.0	1 379.0	109.1	1 488.1	855.6	2 343.7
Total	1 582.7	669.0	2 251.7	203.3	2 455.0	1 650.3	4 105.2
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	8 147.3	3 595.0	11 742.3	814.6	12 556.9	6 859.8	19 416.7
MALES							
Matched sample							
Employed full-time	4 026.6	149.1	4 175.7	39.1	4 214.8	73.3	4 288.2
Employed part-time	129.4	655.4	784.8	32.2	817.0	76.0	893.0
Employed total	4 156.0	804.5	4 960.6	71.3	5 031.8	149.3	5 181.2
Unemployed	16.9	23.2	40.1	194.7	234.8	64.4	299.2
Labour force	4 172.9	827.8	5 000.7	265.9	5 266.6	213.7	5 480.4
Not in the labour force (NILF)	41.2	47.3	88.5	70.0	158.4	1 894.9	2 053.4
Total	4 214.1	875.1	5 089.1	335.9	5 425.1	2 108.7	7 533.7
Unmatched sample							
Unmatched in common sample	402.3	92.0	494.4	48.8	543.2	321.2	864.4
Incoming rotation group	605.6	151.9	757.5	60.3	817.8	350.9	1 168.7
Total	1 007.9	244.0	1 251.9	109.1	1 361.0	672.1	2 033.1
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	5 222.0	1 119.0	6 341.0	445.0	6 786.0	2 780.7	9 566.8
FEMALES							
Matched sample							
Employed full-time	2 108.6	233.4	2 341.9	10.5	2 352.5	65.0	2 417.5
Employed part-time	192.9	1 698.7	1 891.6	38.7	1 930.3	155.3	2 085.6
Employed total	2 301.4	1 932.1	4 233.5	49.2	4 282.7	220.3	4 503.1
Unemployed	12.6	32.5	45.1	148.2	193.3	70.6	263.9
Labour force	2 314.0	1 964.6	4 278.6	197.4	4 476.1	290.9	4 767.0
Not in the labour force (NILF)	36.5	86.3	122.8	78.0	200.8	2 810.0	3 010.7
Total	2 350.6	2 050.9	4 401.4	275.4	4 676.9	3 100.9	7 777.7
Unmatched sample							
Unmatched in common sample	225.3	153.0	378.3	45.4	423.7	473.5	897.2
Incoming rotation group	349.4	272.1	621.5	48.8	670.3	504.7	1 175.0
Total	574.8	425.1	999.8	94.2	1 094.0	978.2	2 072.2
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	2 925.3	2 475.9	5 401.3	369.6	5 770.8	4 079.1	9 849.9

	EMPLOYED TOTAL		EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED PART-TIME	
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>
	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions
PERSONS						
January 2013	1 581.4	1 582.1	1 343.2	1 343.7	238.2	238.5
January 2014	1 589.8	1 589.6	1 341.1	1 341.7	248.7	247.9
2015						
January	1 610.2	1 623.1	1 353.3	1 362.6	256.9	260.5
February	1 615.5	1 617.0	1 357.9	1 359.7	257.6	257.3
March	1 619.7	1 620.4	1 361.3	1 362.6	258.3	257.8
April	1 622.1	1 620.8	1 363.0	1 363.2	259.1	257.6
May	1 623.4	1 622.4	1 363.6	1 362.0	259.8	260.4
June	1 624.8	1 628.2	1 364.1	1 367.6	260.7	260.7
July	1 627.3	1 625.0	1 365.5	1 361.9	261.8	263.1
August	1 631.2	1 624.5	1 368.3	1 362.9	262.9	261.5
September	1 635.7	1 637.3	1 371.7	1 373.1	264.0	264.2
October	1 640.5	1 646.8	1 375.5	1 381.9	265.0	264.8
November	1 645.1	1 644.6	1 379.0	1 377.1	266.1	267.5
December	1 649.1	1 645.0	1 381.9	1 379.9	267.2	265.2
2016						
January	1 652.7	1 656.0	1 384.7	1 386.2	268.0	269.7
MALES						
January 2013	969.0	969.0	899.4	899.0	69.7	70.0
January 2014	972.0	974.2	896.2	899.9	75.8	74.3
2015						
January	981.8	987.7	905.3	910.0	76.4	77.8
February	984.0	984.2	907.4	907.7	76.6	76.5
March	985.4	987.3	908.5	910.9	77.0	76.4
April	985.8	984.3	908.5	907.5	77.4	76.8
May	985.9	984.3	908.1	906.2	77.8	78.1
June	986.1	989.3	907.9	910.6	78.2	78.8
July	986.8	984.7	908.2	905.6	78.6	79.1
August	988.2	984.0	909.2	905.8	79.0	78.2
September	989.7	992.0	910.3	912.1	79.4	79.8
October	991.1	995.6	911.1	916.5	80.0	79.1
November	992.3	989.6	911.5	908.2	80.8	81.5
December	993.2	992.6	911.6	912.2	81.6	80.4
2016						
January	994.1	994.1	911.8	910.0	82.3	84.1
FEMALES						
January 2013	612.4	613.1	443.9	444.6	168.5	168.5
January 2014	617.8	615.4	444.9	441.7	172.9	173.7
2015						
January	628.4	635.3	448.0	452.7	180.4	182.7
February	631.5	632.9	450.5	452.1	181.0	180.8
March	634.3	633.1	452.9	451.7	181.4	181.3
April	636.2	636.5	454.6	455.7	181.7	180.8
May	637.5	638.1	455.5	455.8	182.0	182.3
June	638.7	638.9	456.2	457.0	182.5	181.9
July	640.5	640.3	457.3	456.3	183.2	184.0
August	643.0	640.4	459.1	457.1	183.9	183.3
September	646.0	645.3	461.5	460.9	184.5	184.4
October	649.4	651.1	464.4	465.4	185.0	185.7
November	652.8	655.0	467.5	469.0	185.3	186.0
December	655.9	652.4	470.3	467.7	185.6	184.8
2016						
January	658.6	661.9	472.9	476.2	185.7	185.7

MONTHLY HOURS WORKED IN ALL JOBS, by State and Territory

MONTHLY HOURS WORKED IN ALL JOBS

	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>
	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions
TREND									
January 2013	496.8	384.7	324.5	108.6	188.8	30.3	19.1	28.6	1 581.4
January 2014	495.4	389.4	329.5	108.4	188.8	30.2	20.1	28.1	1 589.8
2015									
January	501.0	397.0	330.2	109.1	193.0	31.6	20.0	28.3	1 610.2
February	502.0	399.2	332.2	109.1	193.0	31.5	20.2	28.3	1 615.5
March	504.0	400.7	333.1	108.8	192.9	31.4	20.3	28.3	1 619.7
April	506.9	401.3	332.6	108.4	192.7	31.4	20.4	28.4	1 622.1
May	510.4	401.3	331.5	107.8	192.3	31.3	20.4	28.3	1 623.4
June	513.8	401.1	330.8	107.2	191.9	31.4	20.4	28.2	1 624.8
July	516.9	401.0	331.1	106.8	191.5	31.5	20.3	28.2	1 627.3
August	519.7	401.3	332.2	106.9	191.1	31.6	20.2	28.2	1 631.2
September	522.0	402.2	333.5	107.2	190.6	31.7	20.2	28.3	1 635.7
October	524.2	403.3	334.9	107.5	190.2	31.7	20.2	28.5	1 640.5
November	526.6	404.7	336.0	107.7	189.7	31.7	20.1	28.6	1 645.1
December	528.9	406.0	336.7	107.8	189.2	31.7	20.1	28.7	1 649.1
2016									
January	530.9	407.3	337.3	107.7	188.7	31.8	20.1	28.8	1 652.7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

January 2013	497.5	384.8	323.9	108.5	189.3	30.3	np	np	1 582.1
January 2014	494.1	388.4	331.7	108.8	188.2	30.2	np	np	1 589.6
2015									
January	505.2	397.5	338.1	108.9	193.4	31.6	np	np	1 623.1
February	502.5	399.1	334.1	109.1	192.3	31.7	np	np	1 617.0
March	502.2	403.5	330.9	111.1	191.9	31.6	np	np	1 620.4
April	506.2	402.6	329.5	108.6	193.6	31.4	np	np	1 620.8
May	508.3	398.4	335.6	107.5	193.0	30.8	np	np	1 622.4
June	515.4	401.5	333.9	105.1	192.3	31.4	np	np	1 628.2
July	520.7	401.6	323.6	107.5	191.2	31.7	np	np	1 625.0
August	518.6	399.9	331.0	106.6	189.2	31.5	np	np	1 624.5
September	522.0	401.8	335.1	107.7	189.8	32.3	np	np	1 637.3
October	521.8	404.2	338.4	107.4	194.4	31.7	np	np	1 646.8
November	526.3	405.6	336.3	108.3	188.2	31.2	np	np	1 644.6
December	531.0	401.9	336.0	107.2	188.3	31.5	np	np	1 645.0
2016									
January	532.3	411.6	334.8	107.7	188.4	32.2	np	np	1 656.0

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

UNDERUTILISED PERSONS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER), Australia

	UNDEREMPLOYED TOTAL			UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE			UNDERUTILISATION RATE		
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%	%
PERSONS									
November 2011	859.7	865.1	853.2	7.2	7.3	7.2	12.5	12.6	12.1
November 2012	863.2	871.2	861.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	12.5	12.5	12.1
November 2013	940.9	929.0	923.2	7.7	7.6	7.6	13.6	13.5	13.1
2014									
May	970.7	955.9	937.4	7.9	7.8	7.6	13.9	13.8	13.5
August	1 010.0	1 015.8	1 041.4	8.2	8.3	8.5	14.4	14.4	14.4
November	1 040.9	1 051.8	1 077.5	8.4	8.5	8.8	14.7	14.9	14.6
2015									
February	1 056.4	1 052.5	1 042.7	8.5	8.5	8.3	14.7	14.6	15.0
May	1 059.5	1 054.2	1 031.7	8.5	8.5	8.3	14.5	14.4	14.1
August	1 064.1	1 068.7	1 020.9	8.5	8.5	8.2	14.4	14.4	14.3
November	1 068.8	1 068.0	1 093.8	8.5	8.5	8.7	14.3	14.3	14.1
MALES									
November 2011	353.8	351.3	342.7	5.5	5.5	5.3	10.6	10.6	10.1
November 2012	347.9	351.5	343.9	5.3	5.4	5.3	10.7	10.7	10.3
November 2013	386.8	380.6	374.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	11.8	11.7	11.3
2014									
May	404.1	393.9	386.8	6.1	6.0	5.9	12.0	11.8	11.5
August	425.4	431.1	440.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	12.5	12.6	12.6
November	439.9	444.9	449.1	6.6	6.7	6.7	12.8	13.0	12.7
2015									
February	443.7	443.6	438.3	6.6	6.6	6.5	12.8	12.7	13.0
May	442.0	435.7	425.5	6.6	6.5	6.3	12.6	12.5	12.1
August	444.0	446.4	416.5	6.6	6.6	6.2	12.4	12.5	12.4
November	447.5	449.2	453.7	6.6	6.6	6.7	12.4	12.4	12.1
FEMALES									
November 2011	505.9	513.8	510.4	9.3	9.5	9.4	14.8	14.9	14.4
November 2012	515.3	519.8	517.3	9.3	9.4	9.4	14.7	14.7	14.3
November 2013	554.2	548.4	548.3	9.9	9.8	9.9	15.8	15.6	15.1
2014									
May	566.6	562.0	550.6	10.1	10.0	9.7	16.2	16.1	15.8
August	584.5	584.7	601.0	10.4	10.4	10.6	16.6	16.5	16.5
November	601.0	606.9	628.4	10.6	10.8	11.2	16.9	17.1	16.9
2015									
February	612.7	608.9	604.4	10.8	10.7	10.5	16.9	16.9	17.3
May	617.5	618.5	606.3	10.8	10.8	10.5	16.8	16.8	16.4
August	620.1	622.3	604.5	10.7	10.8	10.5	16.7	16.8	16.5
November	621.3	618.8	640.1	10.6	10.5	10.9	16.7	16.6	16.4

	UNDEREMPLOYED TOTAL			UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE			UNDERUTILISATION RATE		
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%	%
PERSONS									
New South Wales	308.4	300.5	306.6	7.7	7.5	7.6	13.2	12.8	12.6
Victoria	287.1	294.3	305.6	9.0	9.3	9.6	15.0	15.3	15.4
Queensland	212.6	206.6	208.7	8.4	8.2	8.3	14.4	14.1	13.7
South Australia	91.6	95.6	96.1	10.5	10.9	11.0	17.9	18.2	17.9
Western Australia	120.6	126.0	127.9	8.4	8.8	9.0	14.2	14.9	14.5
Tasmania	27.5	27.3	28.1	10.7	10.6	10.9	17.5	17.3	17.4
Northern Territory	6.2	np	7.6	4.5	np	5.5	8.7	np	9.2
Australian Capital Territory	13.3	np	13.3	6.0	np	6.0	10.8	np	10.6
Australia	1 068.8	1 068.0	1 093.8	8.5	8.5	8.7	14.3	14.3	14.1
MALES									
New South Wales	130.5	128.2	127.3	6.1	6.0	6.0	11.2	11.0	10.7
Victoria	116.8	118.4	118.6	6.8	6.9	6.9	12.5	12.9	12.9
Queensland	92.1	90.7	89.4	6.9	6.8	6.7	13.1	12.7	12.2
South Australia	40.6	43.5	42.7	8.7	9.4	9.2	16.3	17.0	16.4
Western Australia	48.8	52.6	53.4	6.1	6.6	6.8	11.7	12.0	11.7
Tasmania	11.6	12.0	12.3	8.4	8.7	8.9	15.6	15.7	15.7
Northern Territory	3.0	np	4.1	4.0	np	5.4	8.7	np	9.2
Australian Capital Territory	6.7	np	5.9	5.9	np	5.3	11.0	np	10.7
<i>Australia</i>	<i>447.5</i>	<i>449.2</i>	<i>453.7</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>12.1</i>
FEMALES									
New South Wales	178.0	172.3	179.3	9.6	9.2	9.6	15.5	14.9	14.7
Victoria	170.4	176.0	187.0	11.6	12.0	12.8	17.8	18.2	18.4
Queensland	120.5	115.9	119.3	10.2	9.8	10.1	16.0	15.7	15.4
South Australia	51.1	52.2	53.5	12.5	12.7	13.0	19.7	19.6	19.5
Western Australia	71.8	73.4	74.5	11.2	11.4	11.7	17.2	18.5	18.0
Tasmania	15.9	15.3	15.8	13.3	12.8	13.1	19.7	19.2	19.3
Northern Territory	3.2	np	3.5	5.1	np	5.5	8.7	np	9.2
Australian Capital Territory	6.6	np	7.4	6.0	np	6.8	10.6	np	10.5
<i>Australia</i>	<i>621.3</i>	<i>618.8</i>	<i>640.1</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>16.4</i>

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

WHAT IF...? REVISIONS TO TREND ESTIMATES

EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON TREND ESTIMATES

TREND REVISIONS

Each time new seasonally adjusted estimates become available, trend estimates are revised. This revision is a combined result of the concurrent seasonal adjustment process and the application of surrogates of the Henderson average to the seasonally adjusted series (see paragraphs 28 to 37 of the Explanatory Notes).

The examples in the tables below show two illustrative scenarios and the consequent revisions to previous trend estimates of employment and the unemployment rate. The revisions in the scenarios are due to the use of surrogates of the Henderson average, as the impact of revision of seasonally adjusted estimates can not be estimated in advance.

(1) The February seasonally adjusted estimate is *higher* than the January estimate by:

0.23% for employment

2.20% for the unemployment rate

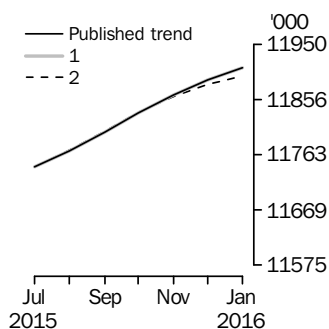
(2) The February seasonally adjusted estimate is *lower* than the January estimate by:

0.23% for employment

2.20% for the unemployment rate

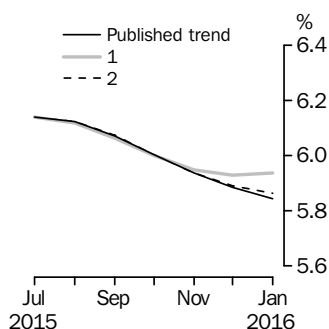
The percentage changes of 0.23% and 2.20% represent the average absolute monthly percentage changes in employment and the unemployment rate respectively. Estimates in the graphs have been calculated using unrounded estimates, and may be different from, but more accurate than, rounded estimates depicted in the corresponding table.

EMPLOYMENT



		WHAT IF NEXT MONTH'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE IS:	
		(1) 11 921.9 i.e. rises by 0.23%	(2) 11 867.2 i.e. falls by 0.23%
Trend as published			
2015			
October	11 833.1	11 833.2	11 834.1
November	11 863.5	11 863.4	11 860.9
December	11 890.1	11 889.7	11 881.6
2016			
January	11 909.9	11 910.7	11 895.5

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



		WHAT IF NEXT MONTH'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE IS:	
		(1) 6.2 i.e. rises by 2.20%	(2) 5.9 i.e. falls by 2.20%
Trend as published			
2015			
October	6.0	6.0	6.0
November	5.9	5.9	5.9
December	5.9	5.9	5.9
2016			
January	5.8	5.9	5.9

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication contains estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. The full time series for estimates from this publication are also available electronically. More detailed estimates are released one week after this publication in various electronic formats – see *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed – Electronic Delivery* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) and *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

2 The conceptual framework used in Australia's Labour Force Survey aligns closely with the standards and guidelines set out in Resolutions of International Conferences of Labour Statisticians. Descriptions of the underlying concepts and structure of Australia's labour force statistics, and the sources and methods used in compiling the estimates, are presented in *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001) which is available on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

3 The Labour Force Survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (currently approximately 26,000 houses, flats, etc.) and a list sample of non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers approximately 0.32% of the civilian population of Australia aged 15 years and over.

4 Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing, or self-completion online.

5 Households selected for the Labour Force Survey are interviewed each month for eight months, with one-eighth of the sample being replaced each month. The first interview is generally conducted face-to-face. Subsequent interviews are conducted by telephone (if acceptable to the respondent).

6 From December 2012 to April 2013, the ABS conducted a trial of online electronic data collection. Respondents in one rotation group (i.e. one-eighth of the survey sample) were offered the option of self completing their labour force survey questionnaire online instead of via a face-to-face or telephone interview. From May 2013, the ABS expanded the offer of online electronic collection to 50% of each new incoming rotation group. For more information see the article in the April 2013 issue of this publication. From September 2013, online electronic collection has been offered to 100% of private dwellings in each incoming rotation group. From April 2014, 100% of private dwellings are being offered online electronic collection.

7 The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Sunday between the 5th and 11th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the reference week). Each year, to deal with operational difficulties involved with collecting and processing the Labour Force Survey around the Christmas and New Year holiday period, interviews for December start four weeks after November interviews start (i.e. between the 3rd and 9th December), and January interviews start five weeks after December interviews start. As a result, January interviewing may commence as early as the 7th or as late as the 13th, depending on the year. Occasionally, circumstances that present significant operational difficulties for survey collection can result in a change to the normal pattern for the start of interviewing.

8 Estimates from the Labour Force Survey are usually published first in this publication 39 days after the commencement of interviews for that month, with the exception of estimates for each December which are usually published 46 days after the commencement of interviews.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SCOPE OF SURVEY

9 The Labour Force Survey includes all persons aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

COVERAGE

10 In the Labour Force Survey, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling, and hence has only one chance of selection. The coverage rules are necessarily a balance between theoretical and operational considerations. Nevertheless, the chance of a person being enumerated at two separate dwellings in the survey is considered to be negligible.

POPULATION BENCHMARKS

11 The Labour Force Survey estimates are calculated in such a way as to add to independent estimates of the civilian population aged 15 years and over (population benchmarks). These population benchmarks are based on the most recently released estimates of Final, Revised and Preliminary quarterly Estimated Resident Population (ERP). For information on the methodology used to produce the ERP see *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). Since the most recently released ERP estimates lag the current time period for Labour Force estimates by nine months, the Labour Force population benchmarks are created by projecting forward three quarters past the most recently released quarterly ERP estimates. The projection is based on the historical pattern of each population component – births, deaths, interstate migration and net overseas migration (NOM). Projected estimates of NOM are supplemented with other data sources to better forecast population changes in the short-term. The main data source is the forecasts published by the Department of Immigration & Border Protection in the publication *The Outlook for Net Overseas Migration*.

12 Commencing in March 2010, the ERP series has been revised twice-yearly, in the March and September quarter issues of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). This biannual revision cycle incorporates more up to date information available for NOM. This updated information is included in the population benchmarks used in creating the Labour Force estimates when they are rebenchmarked.

13 Every five years, the ERP series are revised to incorporate additional information available from the latest Census of Population and Housing (Census). Labour Force Survey population benchmarks, and the estimates, are revised following this five-yearly revision in the ERP. The process of incorporating the revised population benchmarks is referred to as 'rebasings'. From the January 2014 issue of this publication, labour force estimates have been compiled using population benchmarks based on the results of the 2011 Census. Revisions were made to historical Labour Force estimates from June 2006 to December 2013. In addition, estimates from July 1991 to May 2006 were revised to reflect population benchmarks based on ERP revised following the 2011 Census. The next rebasing based on the Census will be following the release of the 2016 Census-based ERP estimates, which will incorporate revisions back five years. For more information on revised ERP estimates, refer to the June 2012 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) released in December 2012.

14 In between Censuses, the ABS revises the Labour Force population benchmarks using the latest ERP according to the paragraphs above. These were introduced in the July 2010, November 2012 and April 2013 issues. The revisions planned for the October 2013, April 2014 and November 2014 issues were not implemented (see *What's New in the Labour Force* in the September 2013 issue and *Changes in this Issue* in the October 2014 issue of this publication). From the February 2015 issue, rebenchmarking will be undertaken quarterly in the February, May, August and November issues apart from May 2015. For more information, refer to the article *Rebenchmarking of Labour Force Series* in the February 2015 issue of this publication.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ESTIMATION METHOD

15 The estimation method used in the Labour Force Survey is Composite Estimation, which was introduced in May 2007. In January 2014 composite estimation was applied to all estimates from July 1991 as part of the 2011 Census rebenchmarking. Composite Estimation combines data collected in the previous six months with current month's data to produce the current month's estimates, thereby exploiting the high correlation between overlapping samples across months in the Labour Force Survey. The Composite Estimator combines the previous and current months' data by applying different factors according to length of time in the survey. After these factors are applied, the seven months of data are weighted to align with current month population benchmarks. For details see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007* (cat. no. 6292.0).

COMPARABILITY OF SERIES

16 From April 1986, the definition of employed persons was changed to include persons who worked without pay between 1 and 14 hours per week in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers). For further information, see paragraphs 22 and 23 of the Explanatory Notes in the February 2003 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6203.0).

17 The ABS introduced telephone interviewing into the Labour Force Survey in August 1996. Implementation was phased in for each new sample group from August 1996 to February 1997. During the period of implementation, the new method produced different estimates than would have been obtained under the old methodology. The effect dissipated over the final months of implementation and was no longer discernible from February 1997. The estimates for February 1997 and onwards are directly comparable to estimates for periods prior to August 1996. For further details, see the feature article in the June 1997 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6203.0).

18 From April 2001 the Labour Force Survey was conducted using a redesigned questionnaire containing additional data items and some minor definitional changes. The definition of unemployed persons was changed to include all persons who were waiting to start work and were available to start in the reference week. This change was introduced in February 2004, when historical unit record data were revised from April 2001 to January 2004. This revision created a small trend break at April 2001 in unemployed persons and unemployment rate series. For further details, see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2003* (cat. no. 6292.0), released in December 2003. From July 2014 the Labour Force Survey questionnaire was further redesigned and definitional changes made to active job search steps and duration of job search. For further details, see the Glossary and *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, June 2014* (cat. no. 6292.0), released in October 2014.

19 Core labour force series were revised in April 2001 for the period April 1986 to March 2001 for the remaining definitional changes introduced with the redesigned questionnaire, to reduce the impact of the changes on labour force series. For further details, see *Information Paper: Implementing the Redesigned Labour Force Survey Questionnaire* (cat. no. 6295.0) and the 2004 issue of *Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey* (cat. no. 6232.0).

20 In May 2007, an improved method of estimation, known as composite estimation, was introduced into the Labour Force Survey. In introducing this change, the ABS revised unit record data from April 2001 to April 2007 based on the new estimation method. No change was identified in the trend breaks in the unemployed persons and unemployment rate series which arose with the introduction of a redesigned survey form in April 2001 (as noted above in paragraph 18). In January 2014 composite estimation was applied to all estimates from July 1991 as part of the 2011 Census rebenchmarking.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

COMPARABILITY OF SERIES *continued*

For further details, see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007* (cat. no. 6292.0).

21 As one of a range of ABS savings initiatives for the 2008–09 financial year, there was a 24% reduction in the LFS sample size for the period July 2008 to August 2009, relative to the June 2008 sample size. The sample reduction was reversed from September 2009 to December 2009, with December 2009 estimates being the first produced under the fully reinstated sample.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLE

22 The current Labour Force Survey sample has been selected using information collected in the 2011 Census of Population and Housing.

23 The sample was introduced over four months – May 2013 to August 2013. Two rotation groups (i.e. one-quarter of the survey sample) were introduced each month. During the sample phase-in, the increased sample rotation had an impact on the quality of estimates. Movement standard errors increased by approximately 10%, representing, for example, an increase on the standard error on the Australian monthly change in employment for May 2013 from 27,000 to approximately 29,700.

24 Due to the use of composite estimation, there was a marginal impact on the quality of level estimates. Gross Flows analysis were impacted by the sample phase-in with between 60% to 70% of the sample available for matching between the current and previous months instead of the usual 80%. After full transition to the new sample, the quality of level and movement estimates is at the level designed for under the 2011 sample design and are of similar quality as the 2006 sample design. For further details, see *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design* (cat. no. 6269.0) released on 30 May 2013.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

25 Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error.

26 Sampling error occurs because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. One measure of the likely difference resulting from not including all dwellings in the survey is given by the standard error. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Standard errors of key estimates for the latest month and of movements since the previous month of these estimates are shown in the standard errors section of this publication. Standard errors for other estimates and other movements may be calculated by using the spreadsheet contained in *Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube* (cat. no. 6298.0.55.001) which is available free of charge on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

27 Non-sampling error arises from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. Every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. Non-sampling error also arises because information cannot be obtained from all persons selected in the survey. The Labour Force Survey receives a high level of co-operation from individuals in selected dwellings, with the average response rate over the last year being 94%. See Glossary for definition of response rate.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION

28 Any original time series can be thought of as a combination of three broad and distinctly different types of behaviour, each representing the impact of certain types of real world events on the information being collected: systematic calendar related events, short-term irregular fluctuations and long-term cyclical behaviour. A multiplicative decomposition model is applied in the seasonal adjustment of Labour Force Time Series, where the original time series (O) is considered as the product of the underlying trend

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION *continued*

(T), a systematic calendar related or seasonal component (S) and an irregular component (I). This can be expressed as $O = T \cdot S \cdot I$. The contributions of each of these behaviours varies from series to series, as well as throughout time for a given series, depending on the nature of the interactions of real world events and the data of interest.

29 Seasonal adjustment is a statistical technique that attempts to measure and remove the effects of systematic calendar related patterns including seasonal variation to reveal how a series changes from period to period. Seasonal adjustment does not aim to remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. This means that month-to-month movements of the seasonally adjusted estimates may not be reliable indicators of trend behaviour.

30 The Labour Force Survey uses the concurrent seasonal adjustment method to derive seasonal factors. Concurrent seasonal adjustment uses data up to the current month to estimate seasonal factors for the current and all previous months. This process can result in revisions each month to estimates for earlier periods. However, in most instances, the only noticeable revisions will be to the seasonally adjusted estimates for the previous month and one year prior to the current month. From the March 2015 issue of this publication, the effects of supplementary surveys are removed prior to the estimation of seasonal factors for key Labour Force series from February 1978 onwards. While this methodology has addressed short term volatility in the seasonally adjusted series arising from changes to the timing and content of the supplementary survey program, in general prior corrections and resulting changed seasonal patterns can be identified and measured to a more reliable degree of certainty after three successive observations (in this case after three years). For further details refer to the October and December 2014 issues of this publication.

31 The revision properties of the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates can be improved by the use of Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) modelling. ARIMA modelling relies on the characteristics of the series being analysed to project future period data. The projected values are temporary, intermediate values, that are only used internally to improve the estimation of the seasonal factors. The projected data do not affect the original estimates and are discarded at the end of the seasonal adjustment process. The Labour Force Survey uses an ARIMA model for the majority of the individual time series. The ARIMA model is assessed as part of the annual reanalysis. For further details, see the feature article in the October 2004 issue of *Australian Economic Indicators* (cat. no. 1350.0).

32 Seasonal adjustment is able to remove the effect of events which occur at the same time in the survey every year. However, there are some events, like holidays, which are not always at the same time in the survey cycle or which are not at the same time across Australia. The effects of these types of events on Labour Force Survey estimates cannot in all cases be removed, because the pattern of their effects cannot be determined. However, two events for which adjustment is made in the seasonally adjusted series are the January interview start date and the timing of Easter. For further details, see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics* (cat. no. 6292.0) released in December 2003.

33 While seasonal factors for the complete time series are estimated each month, they will continue to be reviewed annually at a more detailed level to take into account each additional year's original data. This annual review will not normally result in significant changes to published estimates. The review is usually conducted early each year with the results released in this publication shortly thereafter.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION *continued*

34 The smoothing of seasonally adjusted series to produce 'trend' series reduces the impact of the irregular component of the seasonally adjusted series. These trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson-weighted moving average to all months except the last six. The last six monthly trend estimates are obtained by applying surrogates of the Henderson average to the seasonally adjusted series. Trend estimates are used to analyse the underlying behaviour of a series over time.

35 While this smoothing technique enables estimates to be produced for the latest month, it does result in revisions in addition to those caused by the revision of seasonally adjusted estimates. Generally, revisions due to the use of surrogates of the Henderson average become smaller, and after three months have a negligible impact on the series.

36 Trend estimates are published for the Northern Territory in table 10 and for the Australian Capital Territory in table 11. Unadjusted series for the two Territories have shown, historically, a high degree of variability, which can lead to considerable revisions to the seasonally adjusted estimates each month when seasonal factors are estimated. For this reason, seasonally adjusted estimates are not currently published for the two Territories. In addition, caution should be exercised in the interpretation of trend estimates for the two Territories, particularly for the three most recent months, where revisions may be relatively large.

37 For further information, see *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series – Monitoring Trends* (cat. no. 1349.0) or contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on (02) 6252 6345 or email time.series.analysis@abs.gov.au.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

38 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications:

- *Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide* (cat.no. 6103.0). This publication is a reference guide for users of Labour Force Survey data standard products.
- *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0). This publication presents key indicators of the labour market, articles on a range of labour market issues, and information about the latest developments in the labour statistics program. For further information about this publication, please contact Labour Market Statistics on (02) 6252 7206.

39 ABS information about the labour market can be found on the Topics @ a Glance page on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

40 Information about current publications and other products released by the ABS is available from the statistics page on the ABS website. The ABS also issues a daily release advice on the website, Upcoming Product Releases, which details products to be released in the week ahead.

DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

41 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available. Inquiries should be made to the Labour Force contact officer on (02) 6252 6525, email labourforce@abs.gov.au or to any ABS office.

EFFECTS OF ROUNDING

42 Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Estimates of movement shown in this publication are obtained by taking the difference of unrounded estimates. The movement estimate is then rounded. Where a discrepancy occurs between the reported movement and the difference of the rounded estimates, the reported movement will be more accurate.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

43 SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Definition</i>
'000	thousands
%	percentage
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
CAI	computer assisted interviewing
cat. no.	catalogue number
Civ. pop.	civilian population
ERP	estimated resident population
Emp. to pop. ratio	employment to population ratio
f/t	full time
LFS	Labour Force Survey
NILF	not in the Labour Force
Part. rate	participation rate
p/t	part time
pts	percentage points
Seas adj.	seasonally adjusted
TAFE	Technical and Further Education
Unemp. rate	unemployment rate

STANDARD ERRORS

STANDARD ERRORS

The estimates in this publication are based on information gained from the occupants of a sample survey of dwellings. Because the entire population is not surveyed, the published original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are subject to sampling error. The most common way of quantifying such sampling error is to calculate the standard error for the published estimate or statistic. For more information, see paragraphs 25 to 27 of the Explanatory Notes.

LEVEL ESTIMATES

To illustrate, let us say the published level estimate for employed persons aged 15–19 years is 700,000 and the associated standard error is 9,000. The standard error is then used to interpret the level estimate of 700,000. For instance, the standard error of 9,000 indicates that:

- There are approximately two chances in three that the real value falls within the range 691,000 to 709,000 ($700,000 \pm 9,000$)
- There are approximately nineteen chances in twenty that the real value falls within the range 682,000 to 718,000 ($700,000 \pm 18,000$).

The real value in this case is the result we would obtain if we could enumerate the total population.

The following table shows the standard errors for this month's level estimates.

										AUSTRALIA		
										Males	Females	Persons

STANDARD ERRORS *continued*

MOVEMENT ESTIMATES

The following example illustrates how to use the standard error to interpret a movement estimate. Let us say that one month the published level estimate for females employed part-time in Australia is 1,890,000; the next month the published level estimate is 1,900,000 and the associated standard error for the movement estimate is 11,900. The standard error is then used to interpret the published movement estimate of 10,000. For instance, the standard error of 11,900 indicates that:

- There are approximately two chances in three that the real movement between the two months falls within the range – 1,900 to 21,900 (10,000 + or – 11,900)
- There are approximately nineteen chances in twenty that the real movement falls within the range – 13,800 to 33,800 (10,000 + or – 23,800).

The following table shows the standard errors for this month's movement estimates.

										AUSTRALIA		
										Males	Females	Persons
Aged 15 years and over												
Employed												
Full time	'000	15.3	12.2	9.4	3.9	6.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	18.7	13.9	23.8
Part time	'000	9.7	8.3	5.9	2.9	4.3	1.3	0.9	1.1	8.6	12.7	15.3
Total	'000	18.3	15.0	12.9	5.6	8.7	2.2	2.0	2.1	20.7	19.1	29.3
Unemployed												
Looking for f/t work	'000	9.8	8.5	8.2	3.5	5.3	1.2	0.8	1.2	12.8	10.6	16.8
Looking for p/t work	'000	6.1	5.6	4.5	2.2	2.9	0.8	0.3	0.9	6.6	7.6	10.1
Total	'000	11.7	10.2	9.6	4.0	6.1	1.4	0.8	1.4	14.5	13.1	19.9
Labour force	'000	18.8	15.5	13.7	6.0	9.1	2.3	2.1	2.2	21.3	19.7	30.3
Not in labour force	'000	18.1	15.3	13.5	5.9	8.9	2.2	2.0	2.3	18.0	22.1	29.6
Unemployment rate												
Looking for f/t work	pts	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2
Looking for p/t work	pts	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.3
Total	pts	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Participation rate	pts	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Aged 15–19 years												
Employed												
Full time	'000	2.8	2.0	1.9	0.7	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	3.5	3.0	4.1
Part time	'000	3.9	3.3	2.7	1.3	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.5	4.3	4.9	6.1
Total	'000	4.5	3.6	3.1	1.4	2.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	5.1	5.3	7.0
Unemployed												
Looking for f/t work	'000	3.5	2.7	3.0	1.3	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	4.6	3.8	6.0
Looking for p/t work	'000	3.8	3.5	2.8	1.5	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.6	4.7	4.4	6.3
Total	'000	5.3	4.3	4.2	1.8	2.7	0.7	0.3	0.7	6.6	5.7	8.7
Labour force	'000	4.9	4.0	3.4	1.5	2.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	5.6	5.7	7.6
Not in labour force	'000	5.7	4.7	3.7	1.8	2.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	6.8	6.3	8.8
Unemployment rate												
Looking for f/t work	pts	4.0	5.7	5.0	7.8	5.6	7.4	5.1	13.7	2.9	3.7	2.3
Looking for p/t work	pts	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.1	2.7	3.9	3.7	4.4	1.9	1.3	1.1
Total	pts	2.0	2.3	2.5	3.2	2.6	3.5	3.2	4.2	1.6	1.3	1.0
Participation rate	pts	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.5	2.0	3.4	2.7	0.7	0.8	0.5
Unemployment to population ratio – looking for f/t work	pts	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.4

GLOSSARY

Actively looked for work	<p>Actively looked for work includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ written, telephoned or applied to an employer for work; ■ had an interview with an employer for work; ■ answered an advertisement for a job; ■ checked or registered with a Job Services Australia provider or any other employment agency; ■ taken steps to purchase or start your own business; ■ advertised or tendered for work; and ■ contacted friends or relatives in order to obtain work.
Actual hours of work	<p>Actual hours of work refers to a specified reference period (e.g. a week) and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ hours actually worked during normal periods of work; ■ time spent in addition to hours worked during normal periods of work (including overtime); ■ time spent at the place of work on activities such as the preparation of the workplace, repairs and maintenance, preparation and cleaning of tools, and the preparation of receipts, time sheets and reports; ■ time spent at the place of work waiting or standing by due to machinery or process breakdown, accident, lack of supplies, power or internet access, etc; ■ time corresponding to short rest periods (resting time) including tea and coffee breaks or prayer breaks; ■ travel time connected to work (excluding commuting time); and ■ training and skills enhancement related to the job or employer. <p>Excluded are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ hours paid for but not worked, such as paid annual leave, public holidays or paid sick leave; ■ meal breaks (e.g. lunch breaks); ■ paid and unpaid time 'on call'; ■ time spent on travel to and from work when no productive activity for the job is performed (e.g. commuting time); and ■ time off during working hours to attend outside educational activities, even if it is authorised, e.g. those not connected to the job or employer. <p>For multiple job holders the LFS collects a separate measure of actual hours worked in main job and in all jobs.</p>
Attending full time education	Persons aged 15-24 years enrolled at secondary or high school or enrolled as a full time student at a Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week.
Attending school	Persons aged 15-19 years enrolled at secondary or high school in the reference week.
Attending tertiary educational institution full time	Persons aged 15-24 years enrolled full time at a TAFE college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week, except those persons aged 15-19 years who were still attending school.
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.
Composite Estimation	The estimation methodology used in the Labour Force Survey. Composite Estimation uses sample responses from nearby months as well as from the reference month to derive estimates for the reference month. This approach achieves gains in efficiency by exploiting the high similarity between the responses provided by the same respondent in previous months. For details see <i>Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics</i> , 2007 (cat. no. 6292.0).

GLOSSARY *continued*

Employed	<p>All persons aged 15 years and over who met one of the following criteria during the reference week:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business or on a farm (employees and owner managers of incorporated or unincorporated enterprises). ■ Worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (contributing family workers). ■ Were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or ■ away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or ■ away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or ■ on strike or locked out; or ■ on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job. ■ Were owner managers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.
Employed full-time	Includes employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.
Employed part-time	Includes employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.
Employment to population ratio	For any group, the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.
Estimated resident population (ERP)	Estimated resident population (ERP), is Australia's official measure of the population of Australia and is based on the concept of usual residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality, citizenship or legal status, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for fewer than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for fewer than 12 months. Refer to Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).
Flow estimates	Flow estimates are a measure of activity over a given period. For example, monthly hours worked in all jobs is a measure of the total number of hours worked in a calendar month.
Gross flows	<p>The matching of respondents who report in consecutive months enables analysis of the transition of individuals between the different labour force status classifications, referred to as the matched sample. The transition counts between the different labour force status classifications from one point in time to the next are commonly referred to as gross flows.</p> <p>The figures presented in gross flows are presented in original terms only and do not align with published labour force estimates. The gross flows figures are derived from the matched sample between consecutive months, which after taking account of the sample rotation and varying non-response in each month is approximately 80 percent of the sample.</p> <p>Caution should be exercised when analysing these gross flows data due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the figures presented sum to approximately 80 percent of the population values as the gross flows data are based on the matched sample only; ■ there is no adjustment applied to account for changes due to seasonal patterns (referred to commonly as seasonal adjustment); and ■ the estimates of relative sizes of each transition class are subject to bias due to the matched sample being a non-representative sample.
Labour force	For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Labour force status	A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.
Long-term unemployed	The number of persons unemployed for 52 weeks or over.
Long-term unemployment ratio	The number of long-term unemployed persons, expressed as a percentage of the total unemployed population.
Market sector	The market sector is an industry grouping comprising the following industries: Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Mining; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas, water and waste services; Construction; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation and food services; Transport, postal and warehousing; Information media and telecommunications; Finance and insurance services; Rental, hiring and real estate services; Professional, scientific and technical services; Administrative and support services; Arts and recreation services; and Other services. Refer to Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 5216.0).
Non-market Sector	The non-market sector is an industry grouping comprising the following industries: Education and training; Public administration & safety; and Health care and social assistance. Refer to Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 5216.0).
Monthly hours worked in all jobs	<p>Monthly hours worked in all jobs measures the total number of actual hours worked by employed persons in a calendar month. It differs from the actual hours worked estimates (and the usual hours worked estimates) since these refer only to the hours worked in the reference week.</p> <p>The methodology used to produce monthly hours worked in all jobs means that these are synthetic estimates. Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates of monthly hours worked in all jobs are available for the period July 1978 onwards.</p> <p>Further information on the methodology used to produce the monthly hours worked in all jobs estimates is available on the ABS website in <i>Information Paper: Expansion of Hours Worked Estimates from the Labour Force Survey</i> (cat. no. 6290.0.55.001).</p> <p>Actual and usual hours worked cannot be aggregated across time to produce either quarterly or annual estimates as they relate to only a single week in the month. In contrast, monthly hours worked in all jobs estimates are a true monthly measure, and may be aggregated across time to produce both quarterly and annual estimates.</p>
Not in labour force	Persons who were not in the categories employed or unemployed, as defined. They include people who undertook unpaid household duties or other voluntary work only, were retired, voluntarily inactive and those permanently unable to work.
Participation rate	For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.
Response rate	The number of fully responding dwellings expressed as a percentage of the total number of dwellings excluding sample loss. Examples of sample loss include: dwellings where all persons are out of scope and/or coverage; vacant dwellings; dwellings under construction; dwellings converted to non-dwellings; derelict dwellings; and demolished dwellings.
Seasonally adjusted series	A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See Explanatory Notes for more detail.
Stock estimates	Stock estimates are a measure of certain attributes at a point in time and can be thought of as stocktakes. For example, the total number of employed persons is an account of the number of people who were considered employed in the Labour Force Survey reference week.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Trend series	A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See Explanatory Notes for more detail.
Underemployment rate (proportion of labour force)	The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
Underemployment ratio (proportion of employed)	The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of total employed persons.
Underemployed workers	Employed persons aged 15 years and over who want, and are available for, more hours of work than they currently have. They comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ persons employed part time who want to work more hours and are available to start work with more hours, either in the reference week or in the four weeks subsequent to the survey; or ■ persons employed full time who worked part time hours in the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available). It is assumed that these people wanted to work full time in the reference week and would have been available to do so.
Underutilisation rate	The sum of the number of persons unemployed and the number of persons in underemployment, expressed as a proportion of the labour force.
Unemployed	Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ had actively looked for full time or part time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week; or ■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.
Unemployed looked for full time work	Unemployed persons who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ actively looked for full time work; or ■ were waiting to start a new full time job.
Unemployed looked for only part time work	Unemployed persons who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ actively looked for part time work only; or ■ were waiting to start a new part time job.
Unemployment rate	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.
Usual hours of work	Usual hours of work refers to a typical period rather than the hours worked in a specified reference period. The concept of usual hours applies both to persons at work and to persons temporarily absent from work, and is defined as the hours worked during a typical week or day. Actual hours worked (for a specific reference period) may differ from usual hours worked due to illness, vacation, strike, overtime work, a change of job, or similar reasons.

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